GOVERNMENT
OF THE
NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

REPORT

ON

POLICE ADMINISTRATION

IN THE

North-West Frontier Province

FOR THE YEAR

1953

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REVIEW BY THE GOVERNOR, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE, ON THE ANNUAL POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR THE YEAR, 1953.

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1. The year under report has been a year of crisis in our country. The crisis was broadly distinguished by two features—the economic crisis and the socio-political crisis. The former hit the Province badly, the latter only singed our fringes. The year's record of crime in the Province is, therefore, a reflex of such prevalent conditions which on the one hand caused a rise in reported cognizable crime (under Class I-V) and on the other hand was responsible for great strain on the available resources of the Police in coping with the politico-religious agitations that mainly centred in the Hazara District. It is, however, gratifying to note that the Police acquitted themselves of their responsibility in meeting the situation created by the above forces with great success and credit. It is noteworthy that the number of dacoities during 1953 were the lowest on record, numbering only 12. The noticeable increase was in robberies; 115 in 1953 against 91 in the previous year, house-breaking 932 against 868 last year, and thefts numbered 1581 against 1158 of the previous year. When there is hunger abroad, theft is rife. The wonder is not that there was an increase in such crime, but that crimes remained under control in unparalleled circumstances when human beings lived on boiled grass and green leaves ; In all 6976 cases of crime classified I-V under the Pakistan Penal Code were reported to the Police in 1953 as aganist 5888 in 1952. The figures of crime under this head, though higher than in 1952, remain well below the average for the last 10 years.

2. The number of murders and attempts at murder for the year touched 653 and 876 respectively as against 605 and 770 for 1952. This is lower than the average for the last 10 years which is 750 and 1013, respectively. Murders still baffle society. It is that complex crime which has its roots in original human ancestry ; Murder was created with man and it found its nourishment during the subsequent millennia in the fertile beds of human passions springing from diverse elements—women—land —jealousy—ambition, and other foolish whims . Society's attempt at eradicating murder have met with varying success in various regions. Where the primitive law of private revenge has been replaced by society with so-called humane and lukewarm measures permitting possibility of escape to the murderer from receiving due punishment —which can only be hanging—murders have continued to be a menace to the peace of Society. The number of persons convicted of murder during the year was 450 against the yearly average of 310 for the last 10 years. Out of these, 15 persons were hanged. The number of convictions secured in murder cases during the year under report has been greater than any year in the past except the preceding year. This year, out of 290 cases, 254 cases under Section 302 Pakistan Penal Code were referred to Jirga, as compared with 226 murder cases of the previous year. Out of these, 168 ended in convictions as against 149 in the preceding year, giving a percentage of 57.93 against 63.40. It is apparent that the need for the continued application of the Frontier Crimes Regulation, particularly in murder cases in which it is applied, persists, though under the F. C. R. the murderer does not receive adequate punishment, which can only be hanging. Its application—and the scope that it provides for extensive enquiries on the spot—ensures that murderers do not get scot free. Our society is only gradually progressing towards a state where it will come out openly to assist the arm of law against an individual murderer and the extent to which such progress materialises, recourse to the application of Frontier Crimes Regulation will be lessened.

3. Under the Local and Special Laws 2653 cases were sent for trial as against 2311 in the previous year, out of which 2524 ended in conviction as compared with 2150 in 1952. False cases numbered 532, out of which 369 were taken up for prosecution and conviction was obtained in 165 cases. The number of false cases still continue to be large and this can only be reduced if deterrent punishments are awarded to those who were responsible for lodging such false cases. It is also desirable that in appropriate cases compensation is paid to the falsely charged persons according to the provisions of law. A total of 3878 cases (under Class I-V) were disposed of by the Magistrates as against 3993 during the previous year. Out of these 2129 cases were disposed of in more than one month. It is thus apparent that both the speed and

rate of disposal of criminal cases in courts needs to be acclerated and the Provincial Government sincerely wishes that this is done.

4. During the year, 11314 cases were challaned for violation of Motor Vehicles Act, as against 10,098 in 1952. The fines recovered total Rs. 1,03,578 as against Rs. 1,02,332 during 1952. The number of pending traffic cases (3261) at the end of the year continues to be high, whereas the fine imposed shows an attitude of leniency on the part of the Magistrates.

5. As a result of traffic accidents during the year, 71 persons were killed and 213 were injured. The Provincial Government notes with regret that no compensation under third party insurance was granted to any person by the insurance Companies, partly on account of ignorance of the public and partly due to a disregard of their obligations by the Companies.

6. The control of the Additional Police continues to be vested in the District Superintendents of Police. Apart from the "additional" duties which this Force performs—protection of vital installations, roads and other duties in the newly merged areas—their contribution in assisting the District Police in the matter of detection and prevention of crime is substantial. This is appreciated by the Provincial Government and in view thereof suitable men from the Additional Police have been absorbed in the regular Police. In particular the Sind detachment of the Additional Police are to be congratulated on the good name they have earned in an outside Province, though they had to work under difficult conditions and had to put up with poor accommodation facilities.

7. The Police Training School at Hangu continued to function successfully under the able supervision of Principal's Khushdil Khan and Pir Sarwar Shah successively during the year. Out of a total of 432 recruits, 370 were passed as trained. Besides, other special courses were also held. His Excellency the Governor, North-West Frontier Province, and the Hon'ble Ministers visited the school for the Passing-Out Parade in March, 1953.

8. The Wireless Section remained under the control of Major M. Aslam Chaudhari of the Pakistan Signals. Its work has been very satisfactory in spite of lack of equipment and old apparatus. The re-oraganization of Wireless Stations at Peshawar, Dera Ismail Khan, Abbottabad, Batagram, and the opening of new links with the Punjab, proved of great service to the Force as well as to other Civil Departments. This proved of particular use in the administration of the newly merged areas of Gadun and Batagram where there are no telegraph lines.

9. The opening up of a new police station/Post at Dewal and Gajai in the Gadun area have extended the activities of the Police. The Provincial Government records its appreciation of the good work done by the Police under difficult conditions and in the difficult areas of the newly created Posts of the merged area of the Mardan and Hazara Districts.

10. The Government appreciates also the large number of miscellaneous duties which the Police performed in addition to their primary responsibility of maintaining peace. Such work entailed the serving of processes numbering 143,121, apprehension of 492 military deserters, 180 magisterial enquiries, verification of 8,854 rolls, and protection of V. I. Ps. on their extensive and varied tours. Besides the Police also extended a helping hand in the distribution of foodgrains to the public during the food crisis in the middle of this year.

11. Cash rewards to the members of the Police Force in 1953 totalled Rs. 20,470. The Provincial Government wishes to congratulate those officers and men who received these rewards.

12. The Provincial Government notes with great satisfaction that inspite of the exceptional circumstances prevailing in the Province during this year the North-West Frontier Province Police have been able to maintain an effective control over crime in the Province through their ceaseless efforts and vigilant surveillance. They performed the miracle of keeping the hungry away from mischief through their rod of authority, while the same rod was later turned into one of kindess when it kept them in proper queues to receive their rations at the

crowded depots. Night travel is and continues to be a normal affair—not only in the Hazara District but also in the thickly infested "Jungles" of Peshawar and Mardan sugarcane areas. The credit for all this goes in full measure to the Police, to all the officers and other ranks both in the regular and in the Additional Police. The Provincial Government wishes to record its deep appreciation of this fact. The Provincial Government thanks Mr. A. B. Awan, P. S. P., Inspector-General of Police, who has very admirably maintained the same high standard of efficiency which was set by his predecessors. It also records its appreciation of the great assistance which the Chief of Police receives from his Deputy, Nawazbzada Muhammad Farid Khan, and who has in no less a measure contributed to the high standard that the Police of this Province has achieved. The Provincial Government is proud of its Police Force which is a great source of confidence and strength.

WALI MUHAMMAD,

Secretary to Government, N-W. F. P.,
Home Department.

ANNUAL POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR THE YEAR, 1953.

1. Charge—

The charge of the office of the Inspector-General of Police was held by Mr. A. Rashid, O. B. E., P. S. P., from 1st January, 1953 to 22nd April, 1953 and by Mr. A. B. Awan, P. S. P., from 23rd April, 1953 to 31st December, 1953.

The office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police was held by Mr. A. B. Awan, P. S. P., from 1st January, 1953 to 22nd April, 1953 and by Nawabzada Muhammad Farid Khan, P. S. P., from 12th June, 1953 to 31st December, 1953. During the intervening period the former held charge of dual duties.

2. General Survey of Crime—

In the year under review, reported cognizable crime (Class I to V only) has shown an increase over the figures of the previous year. This increase is noticeable in almost all the important heads of crime, *i. e.*, murders, attempts at murders, culpable homicide, robberies, house-breaking and thefts including cattle thefts. Dacoities have, however, gone down still further hitting a new low record. This alone amply proves that our Province has been kept free from the depredations of raiding gangs and dacoits. It should be mentioned here that the figures of reported cognizable crime in 1952 were the lowest during the last ten years and if an average is taken of reported cognizable crime, the figures of the year under review are well below this average. This can be seen from the statement given below :—

Year	Murders	Attempts at murder and culpable homicide	Dacoities	Robberies	House breaking	Thefts including cattles thefts	Total crime reported under P.P.C. Class I-V
1943 ..	639	857	89	295	1,392	2,376	8,457
1944 ..	595	843	67	222	1,317	2,321	8,022
1945 ..	604	887	39	237	1,180	2,000	7,407
1946 ..	706	1140	70	240	1,457	2,068	8,622
1947 ..	1116	1378	304	501	2,408	2,633	11,367
1948 ..	1082	1199	181	452	2,083	2,481	10,374
1949 ..	813	1144	59	280	1,218	1,882	7,956
1950 ..	711	941	36	164	814	1,502	6,513
1951 ..	628	968	22	133	942	1,491	6,857
1952 ..	605	770	23	91	868	1,158	5,888
1953 ..	653	876	12	115	932	1,581	6,976
10 years average.—1943-1952.	750	1013	89	261	1368	1,991	8,146

This by itself shows that the overall situation was quite satisfactory.

It is impossible to lay down any well defined reasons for small fluctuations in crime figures from year to year; these figures are, in fact, quite unpredictable. But there are some important factors which have been disturbing the minds of the public and which have a direct bearing on the figures of crime. The most important of these has been the gradual decrease, from year to year, in the purchasing power of the man in the street and a resultant increase in the cost of living. On top of this came the crushing calamity of failure of crops and before the arrival of the American wheat, many instances had come to notice of large sections of the population living on sub-normal diet. Many others, particularly in the Daman area of the Dera Ismail Khan District, migrated enmasse to the slightly

more prosperous areas in the riverain tract. In the Hazara District, many cases came to notice in which human beings lived on boiling dried fruit, grass and even leaves for food. Under circumstances of this kind, when the struggle for existence consists mainly of keeping the human body alive, we should be thankful to God that crime figures stayed so very steady. It is customary to suggest that literacy and co-operation of the public etc., have a direct bearing on the state of crime. There is a degree of truth in this statement but there are other factors also in the administration of law which must attract attention. The biggest single category of crime which attracts attention is murder and for a cold blooded proved case of murder, the punishment prescribed by law is death. A perusal of the body of this report will show that against the 623 persons killed in 597 cases of murder, 450 were convicted. From amongst these 450 convicted persons, only 15 were executed. Thus one murderer out of every 30 was awarded the punishment he deserved. Where revenge is left to private enterprise and the law is an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth, we can safely hazard a guess that human life will not be taken for the ridiculously flimsy excuses for which blood is shed now in this Province. This, however, is strictly beyond the jurisdiction of mere investigators of crime and is more in the domain of the law givers and those who dispense it in courts.

3. Statement A and AA Part I—Total Cognizable Cases reported to the Police.

(a) Cognizable crime reported to the Police under the P. P. C. Classes I to V for the year under report and for the preceding five years was as follows :—

1948	..	10,374
1949	..	7,956
1950	..	6,513
1951	..	6,857
1952	..	5,888
1953	..	6,976

(b) The total of all cognizable crimes reported to the Police under Classes I to VI during the year under report and for the preceding five years was as follows ;—

1948	..	22,346
1949	..	20,764
1950	..	20,669
1951	..	20,960
1952	..	24,529
1953	..	19,014

(c) The figures for the year 1953 in the reported crime under Classes I to V and I to VI have increased/decreased by 1088 and 5515 respectively, as compared with the year 1952.

(d) There is an appreciable decrease in dacoities, as only twelve cases were reported in 1953 against 23 in 1952. This is the lowest figure in the history of this Province.

4. True Serious Cases.—

The following statement shows by districts the number of true cases under more important heads for 1953 and 1952 and the quinquennial average for

the period 1947-51. The Provincial totals are also indicated below :—

District	Year	Murders	Attempts at murder and culpable homicide	Dacoities	Robberies	House breaking	Ordinary theft	Cattles theft	Recovery of stolen property	Rioting
Hazara ..	1953	95	68	2	11	213	174	24	52	27
	1952	76	59	3	5	192	113	13	67	13
	1947-51	101	78	19	12	313	207	15	70	19
Peshawar ..	1953	225	259	7	19	197	564	10	51	17
	1952	236	263	8	23	214	459	16	39	27
	1947-51	334	360	31	99	414	726	17	69	34
Mardan ..	1953	113	132	2	5	87	95	11	28	2
	1952	180	200	8	14	148	132	11	44	3
	1947-51	195	180	18	34	191	191	12	38	2
Kohat	1953	62	55	1	5	44	91	14	13	..
	1952	74	59	4	5	41	63	19	26	..
	1947-51	92	81	8	18	94	104	13	19	1
Bannu ..	1953	69	74	3	11	45	114	6	15	4
	1952	86	92	3	7	39	54	17	9	..
	1947-51	120	115	10	25	149	139	20	15	9
D. I. Khan ..	1953	33	23	3	28	106	103	40	51	..
	1952	33	31	3	13	107	98	37	34	..
	1947-51	47	38	32	40	160	115	44	41	3
Total ..	1953	597	611	18	79	692	1141	105	210	50
	1952	685	704	29	67	741	919	113	219	43
	1947-51	891	853	120	231	1322	1484	123	253	70

From the above table it will be seen that there is a noticeable decrease in the figures of true cases of Murders, Attempts at Murder and Culpable Homicide, Dacoities, House-breaking and Cattle Theft, as compared with the figures of the previous year. The figures relating to Robbery, Ordinary Theft and Rioting have, however, risen by 12,222 and 7 respectively over the previous years figures, yet on the whole the figures under all these heads are far below the quinquennial average of the preceding years.

5. Murders.—

The victim of murders during 1953 and the preceding five years were as follows :—

Victims of Murder		1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Adult males	..	1,070	968	838	578	623	534
Adult females	..	113	109	100	92	82	78
Children	..	31	27	20	16	10	11
Total	..	1,214	1,104	958	686	715	623

The motives for the murders dealt with by the Police during the past five years are given below :—

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Plunder ..	154	40	3	4	..	1
Relation between Sexes ..	210	209	183	174	133	124
Blood fueds ..	253	339	301	202	189	166
Land Dispute ..	87	100	82	103	82	92
Other causes ..	352	363	337	177	281	214
Total ..	1,056	1,051	906	660	685	597

The following table shows the (a) number of persons convicted of Murder and (b) number of persons hanged during the year under report and for each of the preceding nine years by Districts. The Provincial totals have also been indicated —

Years	Number of persons convicted of Murders.						
	Hazara	Peshawar	Mardan	Kohat	Bannu	D. I. Khan	Total
1944 ..	30	64	37	14	38	17	200
1945 ..	15	91	25	24	28	9	196
1946 ..	23	88	24	51	30	6	222
1947 ..	31	73	27	55	38	4	228
1948 ..	17	82	17	22	30	4	172
1949 ..	36	133	56	31	32	..	288
1950 ..	31	194	107	46	48	3	429
1951 ..	33	175	96	62	52	3	421
1952 ..	34	157	147	61	65	27	491
1953 ..	51	168	83	54	75	19	450

Years	Number of persons hangeds						
	Hazara	Peshawar	Mardan	Kohat	Bannu	D.. I. Khan	Total
1944 ..	6	16	5	4	1	5	37
1945 ..	5	9	3	2	10	4	33
1946 ..	5	11	5	5	..	1	27
1947 ..	14	2	..	2	..	1	19
1948 ..	9	..	..	..	..	..	9
1949 ..	8	..	..	1	..	..	9
1950 ..	1	6	1	2	..	..	10
1951 ..	2	6	..	1	1	..	10
1952 ..	8	..	7	1	2	2	20
1953 ..	11	2	1	1	..	..	15

The number of conviction secured in murder cases during the year under report has been greater than any year in the past decade except the preceding year.

6. Offences under the Local and Special Laws.—

Offences under the Local and Special Laws dealt with by the Police during the year under report number 2,698, as compared with 2,352 in 1952. 2,653 cases were sent for trial against 2,311 in the previous year, out of which 2,524 ended in conviction, as compared with 2,150 in 1952. The percentage of cases convicted to cases sent for trial was 95.14 in 1953, as aginst 93.03 in 1952, showing a slight improvement.

7. Cancelled Cases.—

The number of cases cancelled and the percentage of cases cancelled to cases reported under Classes I to V and VI is indicated below by Districts. The Provincial totals are also given :—

District	Class I to V			Class VI		
	Cases reported	Cases cancelled	Percentage	Cases reported	Cases cancelled	Percentage
Hazara ..	1,449	290	20.01	1,928	20	1.03
Peshawar ..	2,254	281	12.41	6,035	57	.94
Mardan ..	1,253	77	6.14	1,868	9	.48
Kohat ..	566	131	23.14	922	28	3.03
Bannu ..	680	102	15	1,065	29	2.72
Dera Ismail Khan ..	774	171	22.09	220	27	12.27
Total { 1953 ..	6,976	1,052	15.08	12,038	170	1.41
Total { 1952 ..	5,888	1,061	18.01	18,641	158	.84

The number of cases cancelled includes cases excluded as false or due to mistakes of law or facts.

8. False cases—

The following table shows the prosecutions launched in respect of false cases

District	Year	Total number of ot cases declared: false (A)	Number of fals casese in which prosecution was ordered (B)	Number of cases convicted (C)	Number of persons convicted in such cases (D)	Compensa-tion awarded under Section 250 P. P. Code (E)
						Rs.
Hazara ..	1952 ..	82	73	61	72	5,020
	1953 ..	127	109	66	73	900
Peshawar ..	1952 ..	86	72	33	37	..
	1953 ..	105	105	47	47	..
Mardan ..	1952 ..	171	33	12	12	3,038
	1953 ..	83	15	9	9	2,250
Kohat ..	1952 ..	29	29	8	8	..
	1953 ..	46	42	17	17	..
Bannu ..	1952 ..	26	12	12	12	..
	1953 ..	24	14	10	10	200
Dera Ismail Khan ..	1952 ..	100	58	12	12	..
	1953 ..	147	84	16	16	..
Total ..	1952 ..	494	267	138	153	..
	1953	532	360	165	172	..

From the above statistics and from those given in the preceding paragraph it is clear that one case in fifteen of all reported crime was cancelled and a large number of these cases were so cancelled because they were inherently false. In 1953, 69.36 of the reporters in false cases were prosecuted, as compared with 54.04 of the preceding year. The large number of false cases shows that the Magistrates still attach little importance to such cases. A reduction in the number of such cases can only be achieved when Magistrates give deterrent sentences of imprisonment instead of ridiculously small amounts of fine.

It is noteworthy that with the exception of the Hazara, Mardan, and Bannu Districts no Magistrate thought it fit to order any compensation to be paid to falsely charged persons.

9. Police Cases decided by Trial.—

(a) Out of a total of 18,951 cases sent for trial in 1953 under Classes I to VI, 15,523 cases ended in conviction, as compared with 15,307 cases, out of 19,197 in 1952. The percentage of cases convicted to cases tried was 82 in 1953 against 79.74 in 1952. The percentage of convicted cases under Classes I to V works out at 54.03, as against 54.79 in the preceding year.

(b) Details of percentage of convictions obtained by the Police under the important heads of crime are :—

	1952	1953
(1) Murders, Homicides and Attempts at Murder ..	53.29	51.13
(2) Dacoities ..	40.90	53.33
(3) Robberies	51.42	36.11
(4) House-breaking with an intent to commit offences..	49.61	59.76
(5) Theft including Cattle theft ..	77.41	76.22
(6) Receiving stolen property ..	89.30	88.88

The percentage of convictions obtained by the Police in cases falling under Dacoities and House-breaking with an intent to commit offences is appreciably higher than in the year 1952.

(c) The following statement shows the percentage of cases sent to court by the Districts and for the whole Province over the last four years under Classes I to VI :—

District		1950	1951	1952	1953
Hazara ..	Sent for trial ..	1,715	1,792	2,491	2,583
	Convicted ..	1,234	1,245	1,890	2,066
	Percentage ..	71.95	69.47	75.87	79.98
Peshawar ..	Sent for trial ..	7,104	11,790	10,094	8,143
	Convicted ..	6,148	6,368	8,055	6,550
	Percentage ..	86.54	53.97	79.79	80.43
Mardan ..	Sent for trial ..	3,515	2,446	4,682	5,138
	Convicted ..	2,961	2,230	3,947	4,562
	Percentage ..	84.23	91.33	84.30	88.78
Kohat ..	Sent for trial ..	1,166	803	776	1,189
	Convicted ..	984	634	594	951
	Percentage ..	84.39	78.95	76.54	79.98

District		1950	1951	1952	1953
Bannu ..	Sent for trial ..	1,047	689	628	1,315
	Convicted ..	585	537	474	983
	Percentage ..	55.87	77.93	75.47	74.75
D. I. Khan ..	Sent for trial ..	664	564	526	583
	Convicted ..	641	324	347	411
	Percentage ..	96.53	57.44	65.96	70.49
Railway Police	Sent for trial ..	153	115	Included in the figures under Districts.	
	Convicted ..	139	101		
	Percentage ..	90.84	87.82		
North-West Frontier Province.	Sent for trial ..	15,364	18,199	19,197	18,951
	Convicted ..	12,692	11,439	15,307	15,523
	Percentags ..	82.60	62.85	79.73	81.91

There was a drop in Bannu while Hazara, Peshawar, Mardan, Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan showed an appreciable increase in securing convictions over the previous years figures.

10. Undetected Police Cognizable cases:—

(a) The total number of undetected cases under Classes I to VI during the year under report was 1681, as compared with 1621 in 1952, which shows an increase by 60 cases. The number under Classes I to V was 1631 in 1953, as against 1578 in 1952.

(b) The percentage of undetected true cases to the total true cases disposed of under Classes I to VI was as under :—

1952 ..	7.78
1953 ..	8.14

(c) If P. P. C. cases i. e. (Classes I to V) are considered separately, the percentage of undetected cases is 29.50 in the year under review aginst 28.32 in the previous year.

11. The following table shows the number of cases disposed of after various periods by Magistrates in Class I to V :—

District	Year	Disposed of in one hearing	Disposed of in more than one hearing but less than 15 days	Disposed of in more than 15 days but less than one month	Disposed of in more than one month	Total cases disposed of
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hazara ..	1952 ..	65	55	159	417	696
	1953 ..	182	58	176	332	748
Peshawar ..	1952 ..	210	175	195	848	1,428
	1953 ..	195	165	220	767	1,347
Mardan ..	1952 ..	124	101	136	482	843
	1953 ..	105	97	117	320	639
Kohat ..	1952 ..	6	24	32	274	336
	1953 ..	20	35	29	231	315
Bannu ..	1952 ..	13	50	78	212	353
	1953 ..	82	108	97	155	442
D. I. Khan ..	1952 ..	23	..	18	296	337
	1952 ..	28	5	30	324	387
North-West Frontier Province	1952 ..	441	405	618	2529	3,993
	1953 ..	612	468	669	2,129	3,878

12. (a) The incidence of reported crime under Classes I to V and other important heads per one thousand of population (based on the 1951 census) by districts for the year 1953 is as under :—

Incidence per one thousand of population.

Serial Nos		Hazara	Peshawar	Mardan	Kohat	Bannu	D. I Khan
1	Total reported crime Classes I to V	1.83	2.4	2.9	2.0	2.11	2.80
2	Murders ..	.14	.23	.2	.24	.20	.11
3	Attempts at Murder and Culpable Homicide.	.10	.32	.5	.29	.32	.20
4	Dacoities ..	..	.003	.003	.004	.01	.003
5	Robberies ..	.02	.03	.04	.02	.02	.11
6	Burglary ..	.36	.25	.2	·19	.21	.45
7	Theft including Cattle thefts	.35	.73	.2	.42	.49	.72
8	Receiving Stolen property..	.07	.05	.07	.06	.05	.15
	Total serious Crime ..	.99	1.5	2.01	1.26	1.32	.177

(b) The proportion of crime in urban and rural areas has been illustrated in the following comparative table in respect of the year under report and the preceding year :—

Serial No.	Urban Area	Year	Hazara		Peshawar		Mardan	
				Percentage		Percentage		Percentage
1	Population ..	1952	58,320	..	253,879	..	48,863	..
		1953	58,320	..	253,879	..	48,863	..
2	Total reported crime..	1952	162	.27	1,285	.50	277	.56
		1953	228	.39	859	.30	321	.65
3	True Crime Class II ..	1952	13	.02	193	'07	36	.07
		1953	20	.03	178	.07	29	.05
4	True Crime Class III..	1952	23	.03	49	.01	16	.03
		1953	19	.03	98	.03	10	.02
5	True Crime Class I to V	1952	77	.13	724	.28	88	.18
		1953	81	.13	1,169	.46	67	.13

Serial	Urban Area	Year	Kohat		Bannu		Dera Ismail Khan	
				Percentage		Percentage		Percentage
1	Population ..	1952	53,575	..	36,270	..	55,543	..
		1953	53,575	..	36,270	..	55,543	..
2	Total reported crime ..	1952	247	.45	174	.47	238	.42
		1953	287	.53	209	.54	302	.54
3	True Crime Class II ..	1952	34	.06	24	.06	34	.06
		1953	50	09	32	.08	21	'03
4	True Crime Class III	1952	19	.03	5	.01	34	.0 6
		1953	19	.03	16	.04	35	.06
5	True Crime Class I to V	1952	112	.20	46	.12	162	.29
		1953	175	.32	143	.39	149	.26

Serial No.	Rural Areas	Year	Hazara		Peshawar		Mardan	
				Percentage		Percentage		Percentage
1	Population ..	1952	797,853	..	649,351	..	545,410	..
		1953	797,853	..	649,351	..	545,410	..
2	Total reported crime..	1952	1,382	.17	654	.10	1,065	.19
		1953	1,550	.19	1,395	.21	1,241	.22
3	True crime Class II ..	1952	408	.05	785	.12	623	.11
		1953	417	.05	773	.11	457	.08
4	True crime Class III ..	1952	236	.02	112	.01	175	.03
		1953	271	.03	139	.02	99	.01
5	True crime Class I to V	1952	90	.11	1,291	.19	1,048	.19
		1953	1,020	.12	838	.12	726	.13

Serial No.	Rural Area	Year	Kohat		Bannu		Dera Ismail Khan	
				Percentage		Percentage		Percentage
1	Population ..	1952	247,107	..	271,123	..	235,453	..
		1953	247,107	..	271,123	..	235,453	..
2	Total reported crime..	1952	443	.17	310	.11	467	.19
		1953	510	.20	448	.16	472	.20
3	True crime Class II ..	1952	224	.09	262	.09	74	.03
		1953	199	.08	253	.09	86	.03
4	Crime Class III ..	1952	43	.01	51	.01	76	.03
		1953	40	.01	49	.01	76	.03
5	True crime Class I to V	1952	354	.13	403	.14	371	.15
		1953	290	.11	398	.14	244	.10

13. Statement A and AA Part II—Persons in Police Cases.

The total number of persons arrested by the Police during the year under report was 23,644 as compared with 27,908 in the previous year. Inclusive of persons concerned in cases pending from the previous year, the total number of persons for disposal was 29,458, as compared with 31,724 in 1952. Persons released without being brought to trial under the P. P. C. Classes I to V numbered 171 as compared with 181 in the preceding year, giving a percentage of 1.84 of the total arrested in the year 1953, against a percentage of 1.97 in the previous year. Of the total 29,458 persons for disposal, those under the P. P. C. numbered 11,110 of whom 8,906 were tried during the year and 3,074 convicted, giving a percentage of 34.40 of the total tried.

In 1952, of the total 31,724 persons for disposal, those under the P. P. C. Classes I to V numbered 11,024 of whom 9,188 were tried during the year and 3,076 convicted, giving a percentage of 33.47 of the total tried. The number of persons awaiting trial or investigation under the P. P. C. at the end of the year under report was 1,984, as compared with 1,654 in 1952.

14. Statement "C" Property stolen and recovered.—

The value of the property stolen in the year under review in cognizable cases amounted to Rs. 7,89,689 as compared with Rs. 5,68,444 in the previous year. The corresponding figures of the value of the property recovered being Rs. 1,85,767 and Rs. 1,24,591, respectively. The percentage of the value of the property recovered in 1953 to value of the property stolen was 23.52, as compared with 21.91 in 1952.

15. Interesting Cases.—

Brief details of some of the more important or interesting cases reported in 1953 are given below ;—

PESHAWAR.

(a) Pensioner Sub-Inspector Mian Fazal-i-Akbar was shot and killed by his Mohmand tenant whilst the two were attending the Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner's Court Charsadda, in connection with a civil suit. The Extra Assistant Commissioner seized the murderer and over-powered him with the help of his Moharrir and the Head Constable incharge of the Tehsil Guard. He was convicted and sentenced to death and was executed in August, 1953. This offence was committed in pursuance of the enmity caused by two cross-cases of murder which occurred in September, 1951, in Tangi area in one of which the accused's father was killed at the hands of a son of Mian Fazal-i-Akbar. Since this murder, the relatives of the Mian have killed another Mohmand and wounded two others. All these cases are still sub-judice.

(b) The notorious Akbar-i-Azam (grand-son of Haji Akram of Khanmahi) sent for a tenant and demanded the payment of a sum of Rs. 2,000 on behalf of his father. As the tenant could not pay the money out of hand, he sent him home with three servants with instructions to bring the money or else ransack the house! A fight occured in the tenant's house in which he and a servant of Akbar-i-Azam were killed. Akbar--i-Azam and his two serviving servants, who took part in the fight, were arrested and after a jirga trial were sentenced to 14 year's R. I. each.

Whilst Akbar-i-Azam was serving this sentence in the Dera Ismail Khan Jail, his relatives made an application for his transfer to Peshawar which was sanctioned. Accordingly he left Dera Ismail Khan escorted by two Police Constables on 8th October, 1953. At Darya Khan one of the two Constables was *paid some money* and he left for his home in village Bakar leaving the other Constable to accompany the prisoner. On arrival at Nowshera the prisoner persuaded this Constable to allow him to go to Peshawar, via Charsadda, in order to enable him to see his ailing father. The Constable agreed and the two then walked to Nowshera Cantonments where the prisoner hired a Taxi and went to Charsadda via the Kheski Road. On arrival at Utmanzai the prisoner armed himself and accompanied by three servants he got into the Taxi and instead of coming to Peshawar left towards Takht Bai. On the way he met his cousins and with their help managed to slip away to Swat in the car belonging to one of them. The Constable was shot and killed by one of the servants under the orders of Akbar-i-Azam and a cousin a short distance from the State boundary in the Mardan District. The prisoner was ultimately arrested by the Wali of Swat and handed over to the Peshawar Police by the Political Agent, Malakand. Akbar-i-Azam and six of his relatives, together with three servants, are being tried under Sections 302/224/225 365 P. P. C. and the case against them has since been committed to the Court of Sessions.

(c) Mr. Kamal Sher, a Journalist of the Information Department, was fatally stabbed by an employee of the same department whilst the two were sitting in front of the deceased's house. The accused, who was later arrested, confessed his guilt and claimed grave and sudden provocation caused by some very indecent remarks made by the deceased in respect of the accused's newly-wedded wife. The case is still sub-judice.

(d) A fight between the residents of Spersang and the Mullagoris living across the Border resulted in the death of four Spersangis and injuries to another. This fight was the result of a boundary dispute between the parties which has existed from the immemorials. This case is being tried by a Joint Jirga and the District Magistrate and the Political Agent, Khyber are making efforts to settle the dispute.

(e) This case was registered when a trap laid for the arrest of a robber, who had deprived a villager of his cycle and other articles on Dauran Road on the 29th November, 1953, succeeded. The trap consisted of a Constable in plain clothes, cycling alone, followed at some distance by an armed patrol. The accused armed with a revolver emerged from a field and ordered the cyclist to stop. The latter dropped the cycle, took cover behind a tree and blew the whistle at which the accused fired two

shots at him but he was luckily not hurt. The Police patrol then rushed forward and arrested the accused, who, on being ineffectively fired at, dropped the revolver and surrendered. At the time of his arrest he was wearing the coat which he had removed from the villager and the revolver contained two empties and three live rounds in it. It is interesting to note that the accused, who is an Afridi of Kohat Pass, was a Sepoy of 4/15 F. F. Rifles and was on leave. The case is pending in court.

MARDAN.

(a) In this case a villager killed his wife, who used to visit her father's house without her husband's permission, and buried her body in a field. Her father succeeded in recovering the dead body after a strenuous search which lasted for several days. The accused on being arrested by the Police confessed his guilt and produced the knife with which he had killed his wife, the spade with which he had dug the ground and a blood stained pyjama of the deceased. He was challaned to court and sentenced to transportation for life.

(b) The deceased brought a bundle of grass to his house and the father of the deceased reprimanded him for bringing such a small one. The deceased pleaded his inability to lift a heavier bundle. The father got enraged and ordered his son to leave the house but he refused to do so unless his share in the property was given to him. The father lost his temper, took, out his shot gun and fired at his son. He then made good his escape and absconded. The boy succumbed to his injuries after making a dying declaration. The accused surrendered after a few days and was sentenced to transportation for life by the Court of Sessions.

(c) This is a most horrible murder which took place over a trifle. Mst. Rohan Bibi washed a shirt of her husband, not knowing that there was a 10 rupees currency note in the pocket of the shirt. Her husband beat her with a stick and then stabbed her with a knife. Neighbours dispossessed him of his knife and rescued Mst. Rohan Bibi who herself repaired to the Police station and lodged report of the occurrence. She gave a dying declaration but soon after succumbed to her injuries in the Hospital. The accused confessed his guilt and was tried in a Court of law. He was sentenced to transportation for life by the Court of Sessions.

(d) This is a very cold-blooded murder. Ali Shah Shop-keeper was asked by Mira Khan accused to sell some powdered colour to him but as this was not available in the shop, it could not be supplied. The accused came to grips with the shop-keeper and after stabbing him with a clasp knife in the presence of 2 witnesses bolted away. Assistant Sub-Inspector Mir Hassan Khan, who was in the village heard of the occurrence and came to the spot. He recorded the dying declaration of Ali Shah and sent him to the Hospital but he succumbed to his injuries on the way. The Assistant Sub-Inspector gave a hot chase to the accused and arrested him 2 miles away from village Maneri Payan. Blood stains were seen on his clothes and on search of his person a blood stained knife was also recovered from him. He was challaned to Court and was sentenced to transportation for life by the Court of Sessions.

(e) Hamesh Khan, brother of the accused was missing since many months and a rumour was afloat that he was in liason with the sister of Ghulam Haider. Therefore the accused suspected Ghulam Haider for having done away with his brother Hamesh Khan. On the day of occurrence when Ghulam Haider was purchasing vegetables from a shop-keeper, the accused suddenly stabbed him with a knife on his back and then in his abdomen. He ran away from the spot but was given a hot chase by P. Ws. Muhammad Khan and Gul Zaman. He entered the police station followed by the 2 P. Ws. and handed himself over to the Police. He was tried in a Court of law and was ordered by the Court of Sessions to be hanged.

(f) It is a very daring case of murder which took place in a broad day light. Mian Saeed (deceased) had illicit intimacy with the wife of Baz Muhammad accused. On the nineth of August 1952 Mian Saeed informed Police Saddar of the danger which he apprehended from Baz Muhammad. Action under Sections 107/151 Cr. P. C. was taken against the parties but they compromised in Court. On the day of occurrence P. Ws. Sher Bahadur and Abdul Ghani were sitting on the Charpaies by the side of the road near village Manga, when Baz Muhammad accused armed with a revolver and shot gun of his Master Sher Bahadur suddenly fired 2 shots at point blank range at Muhammad Saeed and absconded. Mian Saeed died instanta-

neously at the spot. 4 days after the accused surrendered himself to the Police and confessed his guilt before the Magistrate. The accused was challaned to Court and was sentenced to transportation for life by the Court of Sessions.

(g) This is a very atrocious murder which took place on 3rd January 1953 in village Oria in the jirusiciction of P. S. Rustam. On the day of occurrence at Pesheen time Said Nawab accused along with his companions Said Ghafar and Mianzada accused came to the house of Qalam (deceased) and demanded from him Rs. 8 which was an outstanding amount of land revenue against him, but Qalam would not agree to it. An altercation ensued and they came to grips with Qalam. Said Ghaffar and Mian Zada caught the accused by his hands and Said Nawab inflicted blows on him with a dagger. He raised an alarm for help which attracted to the spot his wife Mussammat Gojara and his daughter Mussammat Gul Zarina. His daugher Gul Zarina intervened to save her father but Syed Nawab wounded her on her hand with a dagger. Syed Nawab absconded immediately but surrendered to the Police 5 days after the occurrence. In his statement before the Magistrate Syed Nawab admitted the altercation between the deceased and himself. The accused were tried and Syed Nawab was sentenced to transportation for life while others were acquitted by the Court of Sessions.

(h) Usman Ghani and Abdul Ghani the 2 accused who are brothers used to steal crops from the lands of their Cousin Niamat Khan deceased. About 20 days before the day of occurrence, Niamat Khan stole a pair of shorts of Usman Ghani, who in retaliation took away old clothes of Niamat Khan from the Arhat and threw them in a well of Rehmet Sher. Three days prior to the occurrence Niamat Khan demanded his old clothes from Usman Ghani and also threatened to report against him to the Police in case his clothes were not returned. On the day of occurrence the two accused brothers met Niamat Khan on the way and attacked him. Abdul Ghani caught him while Usman Ghani stabbed him with a dagger. Niamat Khan died instantaneously at the spot and the two accused fled away. During the scuffle Usman Ghani had also received injuries on his person. The shorts of Usman Ghani were recovered from the room of Niamat Khan and the clothes were recovered from the well of Rehmat Sher by the Investigating Officer. Abdul Ghani was sentenced to transporation for life by the Court of Sessions.

(i) A burglary was committed in one of the shops in Hoti Bazar on the night between 5/6th June 1953 anc Rs. 2,730 were removed from the cash box. On visiting the scene of occurrence, the S. H. O. saw that the lock of the shop was intact and the doors betrayed no signs of force having been used. He examineed the back wall of the shop and found a hole in it with a piece of cloth hanging from this hole. This hole was at a height of 12 feet 5 inches from the floor. Inside the shop just opposite the hole near the ceiling was an electric dynamo fixed to three wooden beams and to one of these beams the piece of cloth hanging outside was also fastened. Just below this hole a few boxes mounted on one another rose to a height of 5 feet from the floor and on the top of this pyramid of boxes a few bottles containing liquid were also placed. The Investigating Officer concluded that the hole was in no way used by the culprits and that these circumstances were fabricated. The complainants shop was divided into 3 portions each separated from the other with wooden shelves. In one of the divisions the Investigating Officer saw some marks. He saw a small piece of a fibre sticking to a nail protruding in the centre. This fibre conformed in all respects to the cloth hanging outside through the hole. Following the crawling marks it was further discovered that the adjacent shop also had a ceiling gap of the same kind and that the 2 gaps were divided by wooden planks. One of the planks of this partition was broken and there were crawling marks in the ceiling gap of the adjacent shop too. A fresh foot mark was also noticed on a stool in the same adjacent shop. This foot print was later on found by the Expert to tally with that of the accused. This showed that the accused after opening his own shop in the normal way, broke into the complainant's shop, through the route located by the Investigating Officer and hung the cloth through the hole only to misguide the Investigating Officer. With this circumstantial evidence the accused was arrested and challaned. The case against him is still pending in Court.

HAZARA.

(a) The house of Zaman Beg of village Chhoi was forcibly entered into by about 8/10 Offenders on the night of 25/26th August, 1953. The inmates raised an alarm, on which Ali Khadam, a cousin of Zaman Beg with his mother sleeping in the fields nearby, rushed to the house. Zaman Beg and Ali Khadam gave a fight

to the intruders with lathis and stones and succeeded in killing two of them. Meanwhile the villagers were also attracted to the spot and the offenders seeing the danger to which they were exposed, took to their heels, taking away cash and various articles worth Rs. 900. The two culprits left dead on the spot were identified to be bad characters from the jurisdiction of police station Kot Najibullah. The entire gang was traced and arrested. They are on trial in the court.

(b) Karam Khan of Nawansher after selling his immoveable property shifted to a hamlet known as Narian and wanted to sell his house as well, in which his wife and young son were living. This was resented by the son who on getting an opportunity slaughtered his father in the fields and reported that his father had been murdered by some unknown persons. During the investigation he confessed having killed his father. The case is pending in the court.

(c) On the night of 21st/22nd October, 1953 a sum of Rs. 600 was stolen from a cash-box deposited in the Quarter-guard of the Mountain Regiment No. 1, R. P. A., Kakul and Sepoys Suleman and Nur Muhammad who were on guard duty were suspected of having committed the theft. They were confined to the Quarter guard and later during the interrogation, were beaten in order to extort confession from them. As a result of the beating, Suleman died and Nur Muhammad sustained injuries, for which he was admitted into the Hospital. The unit did not report the occurrence to the Police until 31st October 1953 when the Superintendent of Police getting the information through his own sources, contacted the Officer Commanding and took up the investigation of the case. The case is pending trial by Court-martial.

(d) Mussammat Ansar Bi, wife of Muhammad Aslam of Khaman, slaughtered her two sons aged 4 years and 7 months on the night of 23/24th November 1953 and raised an alarm early in the morning that some unknown culprits had killed her sons. During the investigation she made a confession that forced by destitution she had herself committed that dastardly act. Her younger son, she added, was also ill for whom she could manage neither milk nor necessary medicine and she had spent all what was left behind by her husband who was away to Karachi in search of livelihood. From further investigation it transpired that she had written several letters to her husband demanding money from him. The replies by the husband to four of them revealed that the husband had been sending whatever he could manage through his cousin Suleman advising her to carry on with it, for he could not manage more. On a check up it was further found that the husband had sent her a sum of Rs. 100 by three money orders through his cousin Suleman a local shopkeeper, who, instead of handing over the amount to the wife had retained it himself in lieu of the purchases she had made from his shop during the period. The last amount of Rs. 50 was received by Suleman by Money Order on 17th November, 1953 but as usual he retained it, paying nothing to the wife. Her house search revealed that she possessed about 3½ maunds of maize at the time of occurrence and the usual, number of silver ornaments and clothes generally possessed by an ordinary villager. The fact is that though she was not practically destitute and had been amply provided for by her husband, yet she was not satisfied with the arrangement made by her husband through Suleman resenting which she slaughtered her two minor sons. The case against her is pending in the court.

(e) The Senior Sub-Judge, Hazara in the course of checking of his record found that Mir Zaman, the retired District Civil Nazir of his office had embezzled a considerable amount of money which he had received from time to time from the litigants for depositing into the Treasury during his posting from 1942 to 1953. He reported the matter to the Police on which a case was registered. The investigation made so far has revealed that Mir Zaman accused has embezzled nearly a sum of Rs. 1,00,000. The case is still under investigation.

KOHAT.

(a) On the evening of 10th November, 1953 a section of the Additional Police headed by Head Constable Habib Shah while returning from patrol duty noticed some armed parson on Kohat-Khushalgarh road about 1/2 mile from Additional Police lines Kohat. The Additional Police party challenged them which led to an exchange of shots during which the offenders took to flight. The Head Constable and his party chased them and succeeded in arresting two of them. The culprits were in possession of seven rifles, one revolver and some live round., all without a license. They were challaned to the court and sentenced to 2 years R. I. each. The unlicensed arms were confiscated.

(b) Abdul Shah Jehan, a store keeper at Karak, used to get wheat quotas from the main godown at Kohat. With him Sultan Muhammad Shah served as a chowkidar. On receipt of complaints against the storekeeper the D. S. O., Kohat checked his stock and as there was a shortage in wheat he reported the matter to the Police. A case under Section 409 P. P. C. was registered. During investigation it was found out that Abdul Shah Jehan accused had misappropriated wheat and empty bags of the value of Rs. 12,218-10-0 with accused Sultan Muhammad Shah and one Gul Muhammad Shah, a shopkeeper as his accomplices. Out of this amount the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Karak succeeded in realising a sum of Rs. 5,444-10-3 from the various debtors of the accused and credited the same into the treasury. A case has been sent to court against all the accused and is still pending.

(c Acting on a secret information that an Afghan national at Thall had some arms and ammunitions which he intended to smuggle out to Afghanistan, the Sub-Inspector C. I. D., with his party picketted a place near Thall bazar on the night of 4th August, 1953. At 22.00 hours when Kimya Gul accused was about to leave the bazar, the Sub-Inspector stopped him on suspicion. From his search 11 revolvers and 246 rounds were recovered. The accused had no license and was accordingly challaned to the court and sentenced to one year R. I. and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default to undergo 9 month's R. I. On appeal the sentence was reduced to fine only.

(d) One the night between the 14th and 15th February, 1953 Pir Dildar Hussain of Jangle Khel was disturbed in his sleep by the barking of his dog and woke up. On coming out to the varanda with a loaded pistol in his hand he saw some offenders who had forced entry into his house by making a hole in the compound wall. They opened fire at the complainant who also replied. In the meantime a guest of the complainant also got up and started firing at the dacoits with a rifle. After sometime the dacoits decamped. The driver of the complainant and one or two of the dacoits got injured. Six persons were arrested and challaned on circumstantial evidence but were discharged. Action under section 512 Cr. P. C. was taken against one Khiyal Badshah who is absconding. Pir Dildar Hussain was awarded the confiscated pistol by the Provincial Government for conspicuous courage and gallantry.

BANNU.

(a) On the night between 22nd/23rd July, 1953, the deceased Sheikh Abdur Rehman had been sleeping outside the dewri of his house at village Domel, close to P. S. DOMEL. As the rain started, he went inside the house and asked his wife if some outsider was in the house. The wife expressed ignorance, when in the meanwhile, Sheikh Akhmaddin emerged from the Kotha of the complainant (deceased). They both grappled with each other. The accused took out a dagger from his 'badda and stabbing the deceased, made good his escape. The deceased lodged the F. I. R. himself, but later on succumbed to his injuries. The accused was eventually challaned and on 10th November, 1953, the Sessions Judge, Darajat, convicted him under Section 302 P. P. C. and awarded him the capital punishment. The result of appeal and mercy petition of the convict is awaited.

(b) When the Revenue and Divisional Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, Peshawar, came on tour to Bannu in the middle of year 1953 to hear civil appeals, his moharrir Muhammad Usman, cheated several appellants by dishonestly inducing them to deliver him excessive amounts, by making them believe that those were the correct amounts to be charged for the issue of processes, or the examination of the files. Some of the appellants, suspecting that the accused was demanding excessive amount reported the matter to the Revenue and Divisional Commissioner, who after making a preliminary enquiry suspended Muhammad Usman, Moharrir, and referred the case to the Police for investigation. A case was registered at Police station Cantonment and K. Muhammad Akram Khan, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Saddar, conducted the investigation and eventually submitted 9 challans against the accused under Sections 409, 420 P. P. C. He was convicted and sentenced to one year R. I. on each count by the Assistant Commissioner, Bannu. The sentences to run consecutively.

(c) In this case one Fazal Qadir an Orderly of Abdur Rahim Khan, Manager, Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Bannu, arranged to open the cash box of his master with a key, which he had kept himself, falsely telling his master that it had been lost and managing to prepare for him a duplicate key from the bazaar, and removed currency notes worth Rs. 8,700. He then took two days leave and left for his village. The Manager, who had been suspecting the conduct of his Orderly throughout lodged a

report against him with the Police. The accused was arrested and after tactful interrogation by the Police produced all the stolen money. He was sentenced to 2 year's R. I. and a fine of Rs. 500.

(d) In this case Salim Khan accused was caught red-handed by the Police while trying to open the iron safe of Ghulam Mahy-ud-Din, Banker, Bannu City. A bunch of keys and a licensed pistol with 16 live cartridges belonging to the banker, which he had stolen from his house the same night, were recovered from him. On further inquiry he was found to be a notorious inter-provincial burglar who was responsible for several cases of theft and buglary and more stolen property was recovered from his possession. He was sentenced to 7 year's R. I. under Sections 457/75 P. P. C. and one year R. I. under Section 19 Arms Act.

(e) In this case some ten armed dacoits raided the house of Muhammad Ali Shah Patwari, on the night between 9/10th February, 1953 at village Hinjal Mir Khan, near Bannu City. They entered the courtyard of the house and began to break open the door of the residential Kotha. The Patwari, who was inside the room sleeping with his family members, woke up and he fired a shot with a pistol through the chained door of his kotha at the dacoits in order to frighten them. The dacoits fled away in confusion and one of them left behind a rifle.

On investigation the Police was successful in arresting 2 of the dacoits who were injured. They confessed their guilt and gave clues of other accused all of whom were arrested too. The culprits later resiled in court from their magisterial confessions. In the absence of any occular evidence, therefore, the case was referred to trial by Jirga and 9 out of 10 accused were sentenced to 7 years R. I. and a fine of Rs. 5,000 or in default 2 years further R. I. each on conviction under Sections 395,397 P. P. C./11 F. C. R. The recovered unlicensed rifle was confiscated to Government and issued to the Patwari as a reward for his gallantry.

(f) Assistant Sub-Inspector Said Ali Shah incharge of Police Post Haved, police station, Mirian, with a small party of Police came into contact with the notorious Proclaimed Offenders, Muhammad Khan alias Thekedari and Mir Payao, who were hiding in a house in village Kotka Abdul Aziz, on 5th December 1953. Seeing the Police party Mir Payao jumped over the compound wall of the house and took shelter in the adjacent sugar-cane crop. The Assistant Sub-Inspector managed to surround the crop and the house and firing started from both sides. During the battle that followed Thekedari threw a hand-grenade at Head Constable Arzi Gul which fell into his lap. Catching hold of it he threw it back in the court-yard but it did not explode. The Head Constable was also hit with a bullet which pierced through his have sack belt, great coat, jersey and shirt, without causing injury to his body and he was miraculously saved. Thekedari was wounded in the firing and overpowered by the Assistant Sub-Inspector. Mir Payo surrendered too. Thekedari succumbed to his injuries on the way when he was being taken to the hospital.

DERA ISMAIL KHAN.

(a) On 24th March 1953, Muhammad Nawaz of village Fateh with his two companions while coming from Dera Ghazi Khan on their camels was waylaid by Paind Khan accused, a Dotani Powindah who was armed with a rifle. They were asked by the accused to hand over the camels to him and on their refusal he fired a shot at them which missed. The complainant and his party then jumped at the accused and succeeded in capturing him with his rifle. He was tied and brought to Daim Khan Lambardar of village Daraband and eventually was produced to the Police. 48 live rounds from his bandolier and 3 from the Magazine of the Rifle were recovered. The accused was challaned to the court under Section 392/398 P. P. C. 19 Arms Act. The case is *subjudice*.

(b) Three Foot Constables of the Additional Police were found lying unconcious in the Additional Police Picket near Bhago-Wal, Police Station Tank. Some roasted wheat grains suspected to contain poison were recovered from the spot. The patients were removed to the Civil Hospital, Tank, where they recovered after some treatment. Their stomach wash was done and the contents together with the grains found from the spot were forwarded for chemical analysis. The result showed that the same contained "DHATURA" poison. The Foot Constables on their examination disclosed that when on the day of occurrence they reached the Picket, they found some roasted grains tied in a cloth lying there which they opened and ate to their hearts content. The result was obvious. The investigation could only establish its supi-

picion against one Nur-Ul-Haq of Maddi. The case was filed as untraced by Assistant Commissioner, Tank on 3rd July, 1953.

(c) Shah Nawaz deceased succeeded Sadiq Ali accused as the lessee of the land of Nawab of Tank in 3 of his villages. The accused objected to this transfer contending that his lease had not yet terminated. On the day of occurrence when the deceased had collected the inhabitants of the villages to announce the change Sadiq Ali, accompanied by 2 Bhittanis, appeared at the spot armed with a shot gun and rifles and after exchanging hot words with the deceased shot him dead. The accused then made good their escape but were soon arrested and challaned. Sadiq Ali was sentenced to transportation for life while the other 2 accused were acquitted.

(d) On 15th August, 1953, Mir Baz and Allah Bakhsh while grazing a herd of 50 camels came in contact with a gang of 3 armed robbers lead by Gulzara Proclaimed Offender of Police Station, Kullachi.

The robbers deprived the graziers of their camels and drove them away towards the mountains. A Chigha party from village Luni went in pursuit of the gang and another such party emerged from Kulachi. The party from Luni village, however succeeded in overtaking the gang and engaged them. In an encounter which ensued none from the parties was hit or injured, but the robbers were made to run away leaving the camels behind. Two locals, viz, Abdul Razaq and Hassan of Luni were challaned under Sections 395-307/342 P. P. C. and proceedings under Section 512 Cr. P. C. were instituted against Gulzara in the court of Extra Assistant Commissioner, Tank. Abdul Razaq and Hassan were discharged because of lack of judicial proof, while proceedings under Sections 512 Cr. P. C. were completed against Gulzara Proclaimed Offender on 29th October, 1953.

16. Habitual Offenders.—

The following comparative table would illustrate the position of the habitual offenders in the Province :—

		1953	1952
I.	(a) Number of persons on security under the Habitual Offenders Act, at the beginning of the year ..	136	81
	(b) Number of persons removed after the expiry of their term during the year ..	111	82
	(c) Number of persons sentenced to furnish security during the year ..	66	151
	(d) Number of persons left on security at the end of the year ..	65	150
II.	(a) Total number of persons affected in property cases. ..	1208	1101
	(b) Number of persons liable to enhanced punishments under Section 75 P. P. C. ..	81	101
	(c) Percentage of (b) to (a) ..	6.8	9.17

17. Preventive action.—

(a) Appendix "C" shows the action taken under each of the various sections of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code. From this it will be seen that under Section 107 Cr. P. C. 33,355 persons were proceeded against, as compared with 32,783 in the previous year, i. e. an increase of 572.

Under Section 109 Cr. P. C. 1,626 arrests were made, as compared with 1,141 in the previous year i. e. an increase of 485. There was, however, a reduction of 729 arrests under Section 110 Cr. P. C., as compared with the previous year. The decrease is due to the fact that the Police had confined their activities only to such cases which it considered most appropriate.

(b) There were 2,437 history sheets in bundle "A", 3,390 in bundle "B" and 1048 in bundle "C" during the year under review, as against 2,457 in the bundle "A" 3,598 in bundle "B" and 971 in bundle "C" during the preceding year.

18. Criminal Tribes.—

There are no criminal tribes permanently residing in the Province.

19. (a) The following table indicates the number of cases under the P. P. C. referred to Jirga by Districts and for the whole Province during the year under report, as compared with the proceding year :—

Frontier Crime Regulations	Hazara		Peshawar		Mardan		Kohat	
	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952
(a) Total Number of cases under the P.P.C. referred to Jirga.	23	14	100	79	60	51	34	45
(b) Number of cases resulting in conviction.	14	8	58	55	30	31	22	23
(c) Number pending ..	6	6	25	14	19	12	7	13
(d) Percentage of (b) to (a)..	60.86	57.14	58	69.6	50·7	60.7	64.7	51.11
(e) Number of persons concerned.	68	42	308	260	188	127	97	135
(f) Number effected ..	34	11	138	122	61	58	40	55
(g) Number pending ..	13	17	75	41	60	28	18	39
(h) Number of cases under Section 302 P. P. C.	13	6	90	68	57	49	34	39

Frontier Crime Regulations.	Bannu		D. I. Khan		N.-W. F. P.	
	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952
(a) Total No. of cases under the P. P. C. referred to Jirga..	51	32	22	14	290	235
(b) Number of cases resulting in conviction.	36	24	8	8	168	149
(c) Number pending ..	9	3	9	1	75	49
(d) Percentage of (b) to (a) ..	70.58	75.0	36.36	57.14	57.93	63.40
(e) Number of persons concerned	281	89	58	40	994	693
(f) Number effected ..	101	44	39	36	413	326
(g) Number pending ..	34	16	19	3	219	144
(h) Number of cases under Section 302 P. P. C.	28	31	32	33	254	226

The above table shows that 290 cases were referred to Jirga, as compared with 235 of the previous year. Of these 168 ended in conviction, as against 149 of the preceding year, giving a percentage of 57.93 against 63.40. In these cases 994 persons were concerned in 1953, as against 693 in 1952. The number of cases under Section 302 P. P. C. were 254, as compared with 226 in 1952. The convictions secured under the Jirga system were satisfactory. The majority of cases referred to Jirga were under Section 302 P. P. C.

(b) As will appear from the following table 164 persons were expelled under Section 36 F. C. R., 42 were placed on security under Section 40 F. C. R. and 59 were placed on security under Section 41 F. C. R. during the year under report.

The corresponding figures under these sections for the year 1952 were 149, 247 and 30 respectively.

Frontier Crimes Regulations.	Hazara		Peshawar		Mardan		Kohat	
	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952
(a) No. of persons expelled under Secton 36 F.C.R.	5	1	117	129	8	7	3	1
(b) No. of persons placed on security under Section 40 F. C. R.	1	1	31	129	4	2	2	109
(c) No. of persons placed on seurity under Section 41 F. C.R.	2	2	17	28	31	..	..	..
(d) No. of persons placed on seccurity under Section 46 F. C. R.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Frontier Crime Regulations	Bannu		Dera IsmailKhan		N.-W. F. P.	
	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952
(a) Number of persons expelled under Section 36 F. C. R.	28	6	3	5	164	149
(b) Number of persons placed on security under Section 40 F.C. R.	3	1	1	5	42	247
(c) Number of persons placed on security under Section 41 F.C R.	..	..	..	..	50	30
(d) Number of persons placed on security under Section 46 F. C. R.	..	..	..	..	..	..

(c) This year fine totalling Rs. 1,550 was imposed on five villages in the Province under the F. C. R., as against Rs. 1,000 on one village in the preceding year. Of the total fine imposed, Rs. 700 have been recovered. No fine was imposed in the Hazara, Mardan, Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan Districts, while Peshawar and Bannu were subjected to the total fine of Rs. 1,550.

20. Village responsibility and assistance from the public—

Co-operation of the public, or lack of it, is a subject on which all Superintendents of Police have commented in great detail but a regard for brevity does not permit of full reproduction of their comments. No law can be effectively enforced to its maximum advantage unless the machinery intended for its enforcement is backed and actively helped by large sections of the public. It is also aximotic that when the law is being administered against an individual, he thinks it is being administered too harshly and when it is being administered in his favour, he thinks it is being administered too leniently. With these handicaps, it is pathetic to see that the idea of crime as a wrong against the community hardly exists in the minds of the public. As a matter of fact, it is the other way round. It is common knowledge now that as soon as an offence is committed against the law a machinery is set in motion by the accused, their friends and relatives, their legal and illegal advisers and even people remotely connected with the incident, in one form or another, to defeat the heavy and cumbersome machinery of law and people rush in from all sides to see that the law does not succeed. It is pathetic to see how witnesses are tutored by educated persons. In short, the public at large is not only non--coperative but may be actually hostile and it is a miracle that the machinery of law is holding out against such adversity.

21. Fugitives from Justice.—

The number of the various categories of fugitives from justice at the beginning of the year 1953 was 1807 to which 421 were added during the year under report, 118 arrested and 173 removed. The balance at the end of the year was 1937.

Appendix "B" shows the detailed position by districts and for the whole Province.

22. Police Dogs are no longer maintained in this Province.

23. Miscellaneous duties.—

During the year under report the Police performed the following miscellaneous duties, as compared with the previous year :—

(a) They served 143,121 processes during the year, as compared with 120,453 in the previous year. Of these 52,629 were in cognizable cases and 90,492 in non-cognizable cases, as compared with 53,950 in cognizable cases and 66,503 in non-cognizable cases in 1952.

(b) The Police investigated 180 cases sent to them by the Magistrates for enquiry, against 184 in the previous year.

(c) The Police enquired into 40 cases of suicide, as compared with 57 cases in 1952.

(d) 214 accidental deaths were investigated by the Police during the year under report, as against 270 in the preceding year.

(e) 492 Military deserters were apprehended during the year, as against 491 in the previous year.

(f) Above all was the responsibility for protection of V. I. Ps. which had to be accepted on numerous occasions. It is a matter of great satisfaction that no untoward incident occurred during the performance of such onerous and delicate duties.

The following statement shows the number of verification Rolls of applicants for Government service received by the Police during the year under report and the preceding year :—

District	1952	1953
Hazara ..	6,891	3,384
Peshawar ..	3,741	1,981
Mardan ..	1,274	1,327
Kohat ..	3,494	1,406
Bannu ..	561	492
Dera Ismail Khan ..	567	264
Total ..	16,528	8,854

24. Finger Print Bureau.—

In 1953 the Police sent 5,855 slips to various Bureau, as compared with 4,774 in the preceding year. 1,265 were verified against 1,197 in 1952.

25. Criminal investigation Department.—

Arbab Attaullah Jan held charge of this Department throughout the year 1953.

Note.—The report on the working of the Criminal Investigation Department is being printed separately as a Confidential Document.

26. Provincial Traffic Branch.—

1. During the year under report 11,559 traffic cases were reported under the Motor Vehicles Act and the Rules made thereunder, as compared with 10,355 cases reported during the last year. The Mobile Staff detected 2,900 cases out of these as against 2,497 cases detected during the previous year. The following details will prove of interest :—

		1952	1953
No. of cases challaned	..	10,098	11,314
No. of cases convicted	..	6,822	7,897
Persons warned or discharged/Acquitted	..	711	1,198

The total number of pending cases at the end of the year was 3,261. This is most unsatisfactory in view of the fact that four Special Traffic Magistrates are now employed in the Province for these cases.

2. A comparison of the traffic cases reported during the last year and the year under report shows an increase of 1,204 cases. This shows that both the District Police and the Mobile Staff have taken a keen interest in this part of their work. The total amount of fines realized during the year was Rs. 1,03,578 as against Rs. 1,02,332 during 1952. The following statement gives the average fines in the following 3 categories :—

		1952			1953		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Vehicles in unsafe condition	..	3	6	0	9	3	8
2. Excess Passengers	..	13	1	0	10	15	7
3. Dangerous driving	..	7	1	0	8	1	7

3. The number of motor vehicles inspected by the Inspection Staff during the year under report was 2,764 as against 2,455 in the preceding year.

4. The Inspectors of Motor Vehicles conducted 1,592 driving tests during the year as against 1,054 during 1952. The number of candidates who failed to pass the test was 183 as against 23 during the previous year.

5. The number of accidents reported in the Province during 1952 and 1953 is as under :—

1952				1953			
Fatal	Non-fatal	No. of persons killed	No. of persons injured	Fatal	Non-fatal	No. of persons killed	No. of persons injured
61	98	63	162	61	130	71	213

No compensation under third party Insurance was granted to any person by the Insurance Companies partly due to the ignorance of the Public and partly due to a disregard for their obligations by the Insurers.

6. Peshawar—Charsadda—Mardan route was nationalised with effect from 1st January, 1953 and the displaced operators were granted alternate routes or conversion to good vehicles with Punjab Counter signatures.

7. The two Weigh Bridges at Kotal and Abbottabad have been repaired, and are now being used.

27. Police Training School.—

(a) Khan Khushdil Khan held charge of the Police Training School, Hangu from 1st January, 1953 to 2nd August, 1953 and was relieved by Pir Sarwar Shah on 3rd August, 1953.

(b) *Training*—

(i) *Recruits.*—The total number of recruits received for training in 1953 was 432 as against 469 in 1952. The decrease was brought about by the fact that in the term commencing from 1st July, 1953 Hazara District owing to the reduction of surplus strength, did not send any fresh recruits for training. Of the total number of recruits received for training 370 were passed as trained, 3 were reverted to the first quarters of the following year and 7 retained to undergo extra three months training through reversion. One recruit was returned to district for inefficiency, 8 were discharged on medical grounds or poor physique and 45 for misconduct or inefficiency under Police Rule 12.21, as they were unlikely to become good Police Officers. In addition, 3 recruits resigned, one was punished judicially and 2 were dismissed as a result of judicial conviction. First class certificates were granted to 124, second class to 31 and 64 were classified as slightly educated.

(ii) *District Armed Reserve.*—The following number of men were trained in different cadres for the more efficient administration of the District Armes Reserve :—

(1) Section Commanders	..	38
(2) Bombers	..	7
(3) Bren and Sten Gun courses	..	13
(4) Tear Smoke	..	81
(5) Foot Constables	..	143

(iii) *Foot Constable's Referesher Course.*—The training of illiterate Foot Constables for two months was taken up in the Police Training School, for the first time and two classes of 92 students each were trained during the year.

(iv) *Foot Constable's Promotion Class.*—The Class which assembled in October, 1952 completed its training in March, 1953 and one further class of 26 students was held during the year. Their results are as under ;—

Number of students	..	57
Number passed	..	52
Number failed	..	5

One class of 32 students which assembled in October, 1953 is still under training.

(v) *Assistant Sub-Inspector's Class.*—The Assistant Sub-Insepector's class of 32 students (30 of North-West Frontier Province and 2 of Azad Kashmir) assembled in October, 1952 and completed its training in March, 1953. Their result is as under :—

Number of students	..	32
Number passed	..	30
Number failed	..	2

One class of 38 students (32 of North-West Frontier Province and 6 of Azad Kashmir) assembled in October, 1953 and is still under training.

(vi) *Prosecuting Sub-Inspector's Class.*—The Prosecuting Sub-Inspector's class assembled in October, 1952 and completed its training in March, 1953. Their results are as under :—

Number of students ..	3
Number passed ..	2
Number failed ..	1

(vii) *Advance Course for the Upper Subordinates who are canaidtes for Inspectorship.*——As mentioned in the last year's report another class of 5 officers was held during the year under report. Its result is as under :—

Number of students ..	5
Number passed ..	3
Number failed ..	2

(viii) *Drill Instructor's Course.*—One class was held during the year and its result is as under :—

Number of students ..	7
Number passed ..	7
First Class ..	4
Second Class ..	1
Third Class ..	2

(c) *Distinguished visitors.*—
During the year under review His Excellency the Governor, North-West Frontier Province along with the Cabinet Ministers visited the School for the attestation Parade and distribution of prizes in March, 1953.

His Highness The Mehtar of Chitral visited the School in November, 1953.

(d) *Buildings.*—
The following Minor Works were sanctioned during the year 1953-54 :—

1. Additions and alterations in the Police Rest House Rs. 2,300
2. Installation of Water Tap in Officers quarters—PTS. Rs. 200

A further sum of Rs. 15,620 has been sanctioned under Special Repairs for the re-roofing of the following buildings :--

		Rs.
1.	Re-roofing of Contractor's Godown ..	2,500
2.	Re-roofing of Principal's Office ..	3,200
3.	Re-roofing of Steno's Office ..	170
4.	Re-roofing of General latrines ..	550
5.	Re-roofing of Deputy Inspector's latrines ..	200
6.	Re-roofing of Bachelor's quartere ..	2,000
7.	Re-roofing of Lower Subordinates family quarters ..	7,000
	Total ..	15,620

The work is in progress and will be completed during the current financial year.

A further sum of Rs. 1,603 was sanctioned for the electrical installation of P.T.S. buildings during the year. The work has since been completed.

A sum of Rs. 2,090 was also sanctioned for the installation of 2 H. P. pumping unit on the well at the P. T. S., Hangu for drinking and irrigation purposes. The pumping unit has since been installed on the well.

(e) *Health.*—
The total number of admission to hospital was 403, as compared with 309 of the previous year and the percentage of admission to strength was 24.4 as against 24 in 1952.

There has been an increase in Malaria cases during the year under review. The percentage of Malaria cases in 1953 was 2.8 as against 2 in the previous year.

(f) *Musketry.*—
60 men fired the annual musketry course during the year under report, as against nil in the previous year. Three qualified as marksmen.

Owing to restricted supply of ammunition, revolver course was not fired during the year under review.

28. Railway Police.—

(a) Pir Nasir -ud-Din Shah, Deputy Superintendent of Police, held charge of the Government Railway Police, North-West Frontier Province,throughout the year 1953.

Statement a and AA Part I—cognizable cases reported to the Government Railway Police.——

(b) The total number of cognizable cases reported to the Government Railway Police, North-West Frontier Province, under Classes I to V during the year under report and in the preceding year was as under :—

1952 ..	68
1953 ..	83

(c) The total number of cognizable crime reported to the Railway Police under Classes I to VI during the year under review and the preceding year was as follows :—

1952 ..	185
1953 ..	231

(d) The total number of true cognizable offences of all kinds dealt with by the Government Railway Police in 1953 was 192, as compared with 213 in 1952. There was an increase of 15 cases under Classes I to V and a further increase of 46 cases under Classes I to VI. The increase of offences under the Local and Special Laws is mainly due to the enhanced activities and vigilance of the Government Railway Police and reflects credit on their work, while the increase in cases under Classes I to V is mainly due to the fact that several cases were registered at the Government Railway Police station, City Peshawar being the terminus police station in which the offences actually took place beyond the jurisdiction of the North-West Frontier Province. Some of the interesting cases are mentioned below :—

(1) Acting on information that one Lal Khan of Charsadda will smuggle Charas towards Hyderabad (Sind) in crates full of peas from Railway Station, Peshawar Cantt. and will himself entrain from Railway Station, Pabbi. Sub-Inspector Qazi Ahmad Gul, S. H. O. incharge of Railway Police Station, Peshawar City proceeded to Railway Station,Peshawar Cantonment and found 8 crates of peas booked to Hyderabad lying in the brake of 6 Down train. The Sub-Inspector got in the train and at Pabbi Railway Station found the accused also entrained.

The accused was interrogated by the Sub-Inspector at Railway Station Jahangira but could not give any satisfactory explanation of his destination. All the booked crates of peas were unloaded from the train and when opened, 18 packets of charas wrapped with thongs, weighing 27 seers, were recovered from these crates. The accused was challaned to the court under the Prohibition Act.

(2) On 12th April, 1953 at 20.30 hours Head Constable Hidayat Ali No. 151 of the Government Railway Police while on platform duty at Railway Station Peshawar Cantonment detected a box booked from Peshawar Cantonment to Karachi, belonging to pensioner Head Constable Sardar Bahadur Khan, alleged to have contained some toilet articles. Officiating Assistant Sub-Inspector Mahmood Shah, Lines Officer, Railway Police, who was also present at the platform opened the box and recovered 12 seers of contraband opium from it.

The accused was arrested and after trial sentenced to undergo one year's rigorous imprisonment.

(3) The accused carrying a "holdall" on his shoulder at Railway station Khair Abad was searched on suspicion and 12 seers of charas recovered from the "holdall". The accused was convicted to one year's Rigorous Imprisonment.

(e) Action against 642 ticketless passengers was taken at the request of the Railway Authorities. They were prosecuted in the court by the Railway Police and a total sum of Rs. 2,292-8-6 was realized from them as fine.

(f) In his letter No. 1-G 50, dated 15th March, 1954, the General Manager, N. W. R., Lahore, has written to say that cordial relations continued to exist between the two Departments.

29. Administrative and other Changes.—

(1) One new police station and one new police post, namely, Dewal and Gujai were opened in the newly merged Gadun area of the Mardan District, during the year under report.

(2) The police post at Sithana which was opened in the Hazara District in 1952 was transferred and attached to the Mardan District along with its sanctioned strength and jurisdiction.

(3) A Foot Constable temporarily sanctioned as an Assistant Armourer for the Police Training School, Hangu in 1952 was made permanent with effect from 1st April, 1953.

(4) One Head Constable and four Foot Constable Clerks were sanctioned for the office of the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mansehra, District Hazara.

(5) Two Head Constable Clerks previously sanctioned on temporary basis for the Office of the Senior Superintendent of Police, Peshawar were made permanent. One Foot Constable Clerk was also sanctioned.

(6) Consequent on the sanction on permanent basis of the Wireless Staff in this Province, One Wireless Officer, one Radio Machanic 49 Head Constable and 2 Foot Constables of the Provincial Additional Police were transferred to the Regular Police as per detail below :—

	Wireless Officer	Radio Machenic	H. C.	F. C.
1. Peshawar ..	1	1	18	2
2. Mardan ..	..	..	7	..
3. Hazara ..	..	..	7	..
4. Kohat ..	..	..	7	..
5. Bannu ..	..	..	5	..
6. Dera Ismail Khan ..	..	..	5	..
Total ..	1	1	49	2

Of the 49 Head Constables thus transferred 6 were promoted to the rank of Assistant Sub-Inspector,i. e. one Assistant Sub-Inspector in each district.

(7) One Foot Constable orderly to the Wireless Officer was sanctioned.

(8) A guard of 2 Head Constables and 20 Foot Constables required for the protection of Khushal Garh Bridge which was previously supplied by the Peshawar District was attached with the Kohat District. A corresponding decrease was consequently made in the strength of the Peshawar District and increase in the strength of the Kohat District.

30. Supervision.—

801 days were spent on tour by the Superintendents of Police and 1898 were spent on tour by other Gazetted Officers during 1953, as against 857 and 2023 days respecitvely in the previous year. Superintendents of Police investigated 123 cases and the Assistant Superintendents of Police/Deputy Superintendents of Police investigated 863 cases personally during the year under report, as against 84 and 849 in the preceding year. Of the 93 Police stations, 11 were inspected once, 77 twice, 3 thrice and one four times, as against 19 once, 61 twice, 11 thrice and one four times in the previous year. The total number of inspections was 178, as against the same number of the preceding year. Particularly all villages of importance were visited by the Gazetted Officers during their village tourning.

31. Statement "D" Strength of Police.—

There was an increase of 11 Upper Subordinates and 87 Lower Subordinates in the total strength of the Regular Police during the year under report, as per detail below ;—

Serial No.	Detail	Sub-Inspector	Assistant Sub-Inspector	Head Constable	Foot Constable
1	For the Office of the Senior Superintendent of Police, Peshawar.	..	..	2	1
2	Women Staff, Peshawar ..	..	1	1	4
3	For Police Station Dewal in the Mardan District..	1	1	2	13
4	For Police Post Gajai in the Mardan District ..	..	1	1	11
5	For the office of the A. S. P. Mansehra in the Hazara District.	..	..	1	4
6	Assistant Armourer for Police Training School, Hangu	..	..	..	1
7	Wireless Staff for Peshawar, Mardan, Hazara Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan Districts.	1	6	43	2
8	Orderly for Police Wireless Oficer ..	..	..	..	1
9	Upgrading of the post of the general godown in Police Training School, Hangu.	..	..	1	—1
	Total ..	2	9	51	36

32 (A). Additional Police, North-West Frontier Province.

Charge.—The control of the Additional Police is vested in the District Superintendents of Police, who are assisted by the Deputy Superintendents and Inspectors of the Additional Police. The co-ordination of the work of the District Superintendents of Police (A. P. BRANCH) is done by the Central Additional Police Office, Peshawar, functioning under the direct supervision of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, North-West Frontier Province.

Strength.—The strength shown in statement 'E is distributed as under :—

Name of Disrtict	D. S. P	Inspector	S. I.	H. C.	F. C.
Hazara ..	1	1	2	11	83
Peshawar ..	1	4	19	98	536
Mardan ..	..	..	2	10	83
Kohat ..	1	..	14	68	465
Bannu ..	1	..	17	77	585
Dera Ismail Khan ..	2	..	11	52	341
Total ..	6	5	65	316	2,093

The Wireless Section (which was previously attached to the Additional Police) was made permanent, with effect from 1st June, 1953, and as a result thereof the following staff was transferred to the Regular Police from the same date :—

1. Police Wireless Officer (of Superintendent of Police rank) .. One
2. Foreman (Sub-Inspector) .. One
3. Head Constable (Clerk) .. One
4. Head Constables (Wireless Operators) .. 48
5. Foot Constables .. 2

An Additional Police guard consisting of 1 Head Constable, and 10 Foot Constables was sanctioned for the protection of 'KURRAM GARHI PROJEST, with effect from 1st June, 1953. 1 Head Constable and 5 Foot Constables of the Additional Police were sanctioned during the year for the protection of 'RADIO PAKISTAN,.

One Inspector (Supervisor) and 1 Foot Constable (Orderly of Inspector—Supervisor) were sanctioned for the maintenance of Additional Police Buildings. which were re-transferred to this department, in September, 1953.

The following Special Police Levies are employed in the Southern Districts :—

Name of District.		*Jemadars.*	*Sepoys.*
Kohat	..	6	100
Bannu	..	3	45
Dera Ismail Khan	..	5	75
Total	..	14	220

Armament.—In addition to the armament given in statement 'E the following automatic weapons are also held on charge.—

		Bren Guns.	*Sten Guns.*
Hazara	..	2	8
Mardan	..	2	12
Peshawar	..	38	134
Kohat	..	11	64
Bannu	..	14	60
Dera Ismail Khan	..	9	41
Total	..	76	319

Punishment.—

Punishment.—One officer and 17 men were dismissed from the service and two officers and 129 men were punished otherwise during the year under report.

Rewards.—A sum of Rs. 1,443 was sanctioned as rewards to 507 officers and men, for conspicuous work. A special reward of Rs. 550 was given to the widow of late L. H. C. Shah Zaman, No. 31, killed on duty.

Health.—The health of the Force was on the whole good, which was chiefly due to the regular use of paludrine tablets and mosquito nets.

Education.—463 officers and men can read and write Urdu and English.

Inspection.—The Gazetted Officers spent the nights, noted below, out of their Headquarters in connection with the Inspection of Additional Police Platoon and Special Police Levies in the North-West Frontier Province, during the year under report :—

D. S. P., Additional Police, Kohat	.. 63 nights.
D. S. P., Additional Police, Bannu	.. 93 nights.
D. S. P., Additional Police, Hazara	.. 31 nights.
D. S. P., A. P. Dera Ismail Khan	.. 40 nights.
D. S. P., A. P. Nowshera	.. 36 nights.

Transports.—

Transport.—There are 60 Motor Vehicles in the Additional Police, distributed as under :—

Hazara	.. 3
Mardan	.. 2
Peshawar	.. 13
I-G. P's Reserve, Nowshera	.. 14
Kohat	.. 11
Bannu	.. 8
Dera Ismail Khan	.. 9

Under the orders of the Provincial Govermnment one unserviceable Troop Carrier No. F. P. P. 227 was sold to the Government Transport Service, North-West Frontier Province, at Rs. 250 (Rupees two hundred and fifty only).

With the sanction of the Provincial Government 5 Armoured Steel Bodies of the Additional Police vehicles were sold to the Inspector-General and Secretary Frontier Corps, North-West Frontier Province, at Rs. 500 (Rupees five hundred only).

Two Additional Police vehicles were overhauled and several other repaired during the year under report..

The total expenditure incurred on the Mechanical Transport during the year under report is as below :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
Hazara	..	480	14	0
Mardan	..	377	11	0
Peshawar	..	7,192	7	0
Kohat	..	405	12	0
Bannu	..	775	10	0
Dera Ismail Khan	..	1,297	2	6
Total	..	10,529	8	6

Motor Transport has proved very useful in transporting Additional Police detachments to the disturbed areas, at short notices. Sometimes the lorries are used for the transportation of Regular Police and C. I. D. parties in connection with the visit of V. I. Ps. The vehicles are also used for road patrolling, etc.

Successes.—The successes achieved by the Additional Police and Special Police Levies are detailed in Appendix 'A.' 3 Proclaimed Offenders were arrested during the year under report. It will be noted from the details given in the Appendix 'A' that the Additional Police was successful in recovering a large number of illicit arms and ammunition, etc., during the year under report. They were also responsible for seizing 'MAZRI BAN CLOTH , etc., which were being smuggled in contravention of the Rules.

Buildings.—The Additional Police buildings maintained by the P. W. D., were re-transferred to the Additional Police in September, 1953. The post of Inspector Works was revived for this purpose. The condition of the Additional Police Buildings has considerably deteriorated and steps are being taken to put them in proper order. Only those buildings are being repaired which are required by the Additional Police. The rest will be either auctioned or demolished. Contractors have been appointed for the districts of Peshawar and Kohat. The Superintendents of Police, Mardan and Hazara have been instructed to expedite the appointment of contractors for their districts. The Provincial Government has been requested to allot a sum of Rs. 14,000 for the repairs of the Additional Police Buildings in Hazara, Mardan, Peshawar and Kohat. The repairs of the Buildings in Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan districts will be undertaken in the next financial year, commencing from 1st April, 1954.

The following buildings in the Gadun area have been taken over by the Superintendent of Police, Mardan, and for purposes of maintenance and repairs they have been brought on Additional Police books :—

1. Police Station, Dewal.
2. Police Post, Chanai.
3. Police Post, Gajjai.

They are reported to be in bad state of repairs and early steps are being taken to repair them.

Absorption of Additional Police Men in the Regular Police.—

In view of the satisfactory and loyal services performed by the Additional Police men during the last few years, it was decided to absorb suitable men of the Additional Police, into the Regular Police. Consequently 21 men have so far been absorbed during the year under report.

General.—The Additional Police continued to protect the different Vital Points in the Province. In the Southern Districts they carried out their usual duties of road protection. In the Hazara District, they remained employed in the newly annexed area of Upper Tanawal. They also guarded the property of the Nawab of Amb at different places in the district. The Additional Police assisted the Regular Police in the detection of crime and were responsible for the arrests of many offenders against the law. They also remained on special duty with the C. I. D.

SIND DETACHMENT.

This Contingent is posted in KARACHI for the protection of various Air-fields there, since 1943.

Strength.—

The strength of this Detachment comprises of 9½ platoons, withdrawn from various districts in the North-West Frontier Province. It is under charge of a Deputy Superintendent of Police, who is assisted by one Inspector, seconded from the Regular Police.

The platoons presently stand distributed as under :—

Station		Sanctioned	Actual.
Mauripur	..	6	5
Drigh Road	..	2	1½
Korangi Creek	..	1½	1½
Malir	..	..	1½
Total	..	9½	9½

Changes in the disposition of the platoons are carried out at the discretion of the Air Headquarters at Karcahi.

The office staff of the Deputy Superintendent of Police consists of one Sub-Inspector and 6 Head Constables. A portion of his office staff is attached to the Central Additional Police Office at Peshawar, and all financial transactions, transfers, and maintenance of service records are carried out by this branch.

Armament.—Each platoon is equipped with the following armament :—

Rifles .303 Factory-made	..	44
Ammunition .303 Service	..	50 rounds per rifles (2200).
V. L. Pistols		4
V. L. Cartridges	..	15 per Pistol (60).
Revolver .455 bore	..	1
Ammunition .455 bore	..	48 rounds.

All the rifles on charge of this Contingent are factory-made, which appears to be inconsistent with the dignity of this Force, stationed at the Federal Capital and attached to a very superior Force- R. P. A. F. It is, therefore, proposed to replace these rifles by Arsenal--made ones, as soon as conditions permit.

Punishment.—Six men were dismissed, and one was discharged, from the service and eighteen punished othrwise.

Rewards.—Rewards have been sanctioned in seven cases during the year, totalling Rs. 76.

Health.—The health of the men has generally been good throughout the year. Paludrine tablets were administered regularly to the men of the Force.

Transport.—There is no transport on charge with the Force and they have to draw on the R. P. A. F., whenever vehicles are required for transfer of platoons, etc. The system is "working" yet it cannot be classified as wholly satisfactory because the R. P. A. F. provide the necessary transport, subject to availability. The Deputy Superintendent of Police has suggested that the Contingent be provided with a small car, to enable the Supervisory Officers to visit various posts at odd occasions.

All the bicycles (27) on charge were very old, and consequently auctioned during the year under report, fetching a handsome amount of Rs. 1650 (42-9-6 each). In their place, 15 new bicycles were purchased.

Successes.—The successes achieved by the Force are given in Appendix 'D'.

Inspections.—The Deputy Superintendent of Police paid 118 visits to out-posts during the year under report, and spent 54 nights out of Headquarters. The Circle Inspector, Drigh Road, frequently visited the platoons in his circle.

Accommodation.—The report of the Deputy Superintendent of Police is reproduced belows :—

" Barrack accommodation has been provided at Korangi, Malir and at No. 6 Camp Mauripur. The remaining strength—almost 5 platoon is accommodated in tents.

Almost all the tents provided to us had become very old and could not weather the climatic inclemencies. The R. P. A. F. authorities were, therefore, moved and they have been able to change the tents at Drigh Road and some in the Mauripur Area. Regarding the remaining they have promised to replace as soon as the new supply is received. They are feeling some difficulty in this respect because tent is an Army item and the G. H. Q. have revised the per capita tent accommodation from 8 to 12 per tent, which has in turn reduced their sanctioned allotment.

Two of the three barracks in the H. Q. (Camp No. 6) are in a disgraceful state of repairs—the third one which was also in the same state was re-roofed towards the beginning of the year. The corrugated iron sheets roofing is so old that, besides a large number of holes at places large pieces have been blown off, thus rendering their effectiveness absolutely nagatory. The fact that the occupants are under these " roofs " does not make them immune from rain-showers, scorching heat or even from the dew. Since March 1953 when the question of repairs was first moved I have written a number of letters to the R. P. A. F. Authorities as also to the M. E. S. urging the necessity of the work with all the emphasis at my command but to absolutely no avail. In a D. O. letter to the Station Commander I had pointed out how deplorable it was to have 2 S. Is. 1 Assistant Sub-Inspector and 2 H. Cs. (Clerks) just shoved in what is called by the R. P. A. F. a 'Shed' and that, too, virtually without a roof, especially when viewed against the back-ground of 'status', as Government was paying each Sub-Inspector Rs. 230 p. m,. in addition to Free Rations, accommodation etc. The Station Commander immediately sent a "Postgram to the G. E. Mauripur, but inspite of reminders from the R. P. A. F., the M. E. S. have not budged an inch from their stand and appear to have relegated this matter to the limbo of dead issues. This lethargic attitude of the M. E. S. is simply not understood.

The position regarding family quarters at Mauripur is also far from satisfactory. In fact no family quarter has been given to this Force, and we are just putting up with improvised quarters and hutments. To crown all this, rented accommodation is almost unavailable, one of the Constables, who recently brought his family, had rented a house—if at all it can be called a house as it lacks every thing but a roof to live under—at Rs. 20 per mensem We, therefore, started construction of some Kacha quarters in the Mauripur, Technical Area, through our own labour and within a short span of one month, five quarters have been completed and the constables living in rented accommodation have shifted into them. This has provided considerable relief.

Sports.—The men play Volley Ball and Foot Ball. Provisions have been made for indoor games. A Radio set has also been provided for the recreation of the men.

Our men once again proved their superiority of strength by winning the finals of the Tug of War.

Economy.—Measures were taken to control the miscellaneous expenditure and as a result thereof a saving of about Rs. 900 per annum, was effected.

Absorption of Additional Police men into the regular Police.—

In view of the satisfactory and loyal services performed by the Additional Police men during the last few years, it was decided to absorb suitable men of the Additional Police into the Regular Police. As a result of this decision, 8 men of the Karachi Additional Police were absorbed into the Regular Police, during the year under report.

Adul Education.—Adult education is being pursued with great zeal. Statistics show that tabout 75 per cent. of the men are literate. There are some " die-hards " who find it very difficult at their advanced age to learn anything.

General.—The duties entrusted to this Force are of an important nature, involving the security of the Air-fields. Our men have acquitted themselves very efficiently and diligently. The R. P. A. F. authorities seem to be fully satisfied with the working of this Contingent, as is evident from copies of letters reproduced below ;—

(a) From the R. P. A. F. Station, Malir Cantonment to Deputy Superintendent of Police Incharge, North-West Frontier Province Additional Police, Mauripur.

" No. 69 Sub-Inspector Zarwali Khan, North-West Frontier Province Police has been attached to this Station as Officer incharge No. 7—Peshawar Platoon since July, 1952.

During this period it has been observed that the turn-out, discipline and deportment of his Platoon has been above average.

By his exemplary turn-out and discipline he has shown qualities of determined character and leadership and loyalty to service. He works energetically and successfully for the good of his juniors and by observing enough exercise keeps his men fit for all arduous duties. He takes considerable interest to maintain sound social living, feeding, training and working conditions for his juniors, which they admire and respect.

(b) From the Commissioner of Police, Baluchistan States Union, Kalat, to the Deputy Superintendent of Police Incharge North-West Frontier Province Additional Police, Mauripur——.

"11th February, 1953 during my tour of Jewani, I had an occasion to see and inspect the guards of North-West Frontier Province Additional Police, posted at Jewani Air--port. The Officer and guards were as clean as could be. Their turn-out on parade was very clean and smart.

The Liaison Officer of Air-port spoke highly of them. I was very much impressed with the discipline of the Sub-Inspector in charge of the Contingent.

(c) From the Officer Commanding, R. P. A. F., Apprentices School, Korangi Creek, to the Deputy Superintendent of Police Incharge North-West Frontier Province Additional Police, R. P. A. F. Station, Mauripur.

" Platoon No. 10-Dera Ismail Khan which was stationed here for a considerable period, discharged their duties very efficiently. Guards turn-out given by them was always impressive and commended by V. I. Ps.

Sub-Inspector Niaz Ali was very smart, co-operative and obedient. He carried out his duties to our best satisfaction".

Wireless Section.—The report of the Police Wireless Officer is detailed below :—

1. *Personnel.*—

The entire Police Wireless set up of the North-West Frontier Province Police was controlled by Major M. Aslam Chaudhari, P. Signals, throughout the whole year.

(*a*) *Foreman of Signals.* Mr. Ghulam Ahmad was dismissed on 1st August, 1953. Since then these duties were performed by POLICE WIRELESS OFFICER in addition to his own duties.

(*b*) *Workshop trades and operating staff.* The present position of Workshop trades is as under :—

Trade		P	Held	Remarks
R. M.	..	4	2	More are not forth coming due to low pay as compared with other Departments.
Electrician	..	1	..	More are not forthcoming due to low pay as compared with other Departments.
Fitter	..	1	1	Ditto Ditto.
Tin smith	..	1	1	
Turner	..	1	1	
Carpenter	..	1	1	
W. T. Oprs.	..	33	32	One undergoing trial in a civil court.
Total	..	42	38	

There are six Assistant Sub-Inspectors working as Incharge W T Stations at District Headquarters in the Province.

General.—The Section was made permanent in June, 1953 but in spite of this considerable difficulty is being experienced in getting the properly qualified people at the rates of pay which are being offered by us. Most of the equipment has been in continuous use since 1945 and is so worn out that it is becoming slightly unreliable. A case is being put up to the Government for purchase of new equipment.

The Wireless Section of the Police has been made permanent, without providing for a permanent Police Wireless Officer.

2. *Equipment.*—(a) Wireless Sets (Low Power). There are 10 Wireless Sets in use. 8 are awaiting spare parts. Some spare valves for these sets have to be purchased locally. Other parts are not available in the Market. These sets are not expected to last very long in spite of our best efforts on their repairs.

(b) Out of the 14 sets B--11 Parachute drop which were piled up in the Junk as beyond repairs (4 brought to working condition in 1952) 4 more were picked out and brought to working condition.

(c) 6 other naval sets picked up from the same Junk during the years 1952-53 were overhauled and re-equipped and are in use on the net. There are about 8 more sets which can be repaired to benefit but the cost of spares will be some where in the vicinity of Rs. 4,000. List of spare parts and componants have been sent to a firm in U. S. A. . In case spare parts arrive equipment worth Rs. 50,000 will be put in working order.

(d) Two more F. S. 6 sets were also picked up from the Junk in 1952 and are still in use.

(e) By liaison with Superintendent of Police Technical Punjab we were able to get 6 type II sets on no cost in 1952. They are in use and are very handy as stand-by equipment.

(f) 2 high power transmitters (SCR 399), which are completely worn out are in use since 1945. They are very unreliable and are likely to break down any time.

Generally speaking all these sets require replacement. Their maintenance is being carried out on beg, borrow and steal basis.

(g) Receivers. We are holding two receivers— R I O 7 in use since 1945 and 4 G E Receivers 4000 in use since 1948. These are all in working condition.

(h) One High Power transmitter was made in the workshop, parts being picked up from the junk store and this has been installed in the stand by wireless stations.

General Remarks.—These sets were inspected by Pakistan Signal Corps representatives and were declared unreliable and practically below efficiency in November, 1952.

3. *Testing Equipment.*—There are no precise measuring instruments which are so necessary in an up-to-date workshop. The job in hand is being done under most difficult circumstances.

4. *Charging Equipment.*—(a) *Petrol Driven Engines.*—Spare parts worth £ 474 have arrived after a lengthy correspondence, with a firm in U. S. A. Out of 25 Battery Charging Patrol Engines (previously declared scrap) three have been put in working order so far.

(b) *Battery Charging Boards.*—D. C. Charging boards were improvised by the workshop for Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu. This work was done cheaply but is very effective.

(c) *Charging Plant for Battery Charging.*—Charging plants were designed and equipped in this workshop. They are now made available to Mardan, Kohat, Hangu and Abbottabad and are giving good service. It is interesting to know that

only at Batagram and Deval Petrol driven engines are used for Battery Charging. For the rest of the Stations the available A/C or D/C current from the mains is utilized for charging of batteries. The consumption of petrol for the year 1951-52-53, for all the stations is tabulated below :—

Year.		Petrol Consumed.
1951	..	450 Gln's.
1952	..	259 ,,
1953	..	62 ,,

(d) *Batteries.*—The stock of new batteries was completely exhausted in December, 1951 as none were purchased since 1945. Batteries were sent to Rawalpindi Arsenal for repairs and great loss of time and expenditure was incurred.

During the year 1952-53, 60 old batteries out of the lot were made serviceable in the workshop. But this cannot last very long, after being in use for the last 9 years.

14 Batteries were recovered from Lahore through Superintendent of Police Technical after a lengthy correspondence by self efforts. These were loaned in 1946.

Beside our own repairs and battery charging 40 Old Batteries of Additional Police W. T. Section were charged by this Department. We are now in a position to undertake the charging of any number of batteries.

(e) *Distilled Water.*—Prior to my take over distilled water was locally purchased by H. Q. and outstations at the cost ot annas 10 per bottle, but during the year our distilling water plant produced 300 bottles.

5. *Workshop.*—The workshop has been reorganised on a better footing. Various alterations were carried out. The Technicians are short of both the tools, materials and spare parts. There are no precise measuring Electronic instruments so necessary in an up-to-date workshop. It is interesting to note that since last 9 years no new equipment has been purchased.

6. *Improvment of Wireless Station.*—The following Police Wireless Stations were reinstalled and reorganized on permanent footing and are now effective Wireless Stations :—

1. Peshawar.
2. Dera Ismail Khan.
3. Abbottabad.
4. Batagram.
5. Stand by Wireless Station. (for emergency use run independently by batteries at H. Q. Peshawar).
6. Separate W/T Station for night working.

7. *Communication.*—Wireless communication exists between the stations as below :—

(a) Inter District connections includes Hangu, Batgram and Dewal (Tehsil Swabi District Mardan) newly marged Gadun T. T.

(b) Mobile Units.—The stand by sets Detts at District H. Qs. are used as portable Mobile Detts by S. S. P., S. Ps. and D. Cs. whenever necessary. These sets have proved very useful and efficient at the time of emergency.

(c) Inter Provinces link.—Punjab-Sind, Baluchistan and North-West Frontier Province are linked up. We can take traffic of all Districts of Punjab

(even up to Tehsil as in the Punjab there are sets even in Tehsils). This link has been very useful for passing Police messages and specially security messages during official tours.

(d) Abbottabad—Oghi Fort Link.

(e) Dera Ismail Khan—Drazinda Link.

(f) Two new links from H. Q. Peshawar were opened up with Punjab during the year 1953.

(i) Peshawar—Attock Range.

(ii) Peshawar —Rawalpindi Range.

These links are addition stand by on low power sets used by us for passing traffic to adjacent Districts in the Punjab.

It might be noted that the Police Wireless link with newly merged Trible Territory of Gadun and Batagram in Hazara District is the only way of communication as there are no Post and Telegraph lines. Abbottabad-Batagram communication was made Radio Telephone. Police Wireless work from these two places can also cater for civilians telegrams too on payment basis, if arrangements are made with P & T Department to license these offices.

8. *Traffic.*—All Departments of North-West Frontier Province are making full use of Police Wireless System, and it is generally agreed that the messages sent over the Police Wireless net are received much quicker and accurately than the Civil System. The intake of traffic was reduced considerably as lengthly and non-priority messages are not accepted under the order of the Insepector-General of Police. Total Revenue saved during the year at P & T rates (less priority fee and late charges) amount Rs. 77,601-14-0. Private messages are not accepted and full facilities are accorded to all the Heads of 35 Departments.

Liaison.—All round good relations are maintained in respect of communications with other sister units i. e. 9 (F) Division Sig. Regt.—1 Corps Sig. Regt, Air Formation Sig Coy; Air Support Sig Coy;, Frontier Constabulary, Frontier Corps, 100 Bde. Sig. Coy;, R. P. A. F. etc., for close co-operation and help. I am thankful to Mr. J. L. Taylor, S. P. (T) Punjab and Brigadier Muhammad Zaman Khan Signal Officer-in-Chief Pak Army for valuable assistance in the performance of my duties.

Morale.—The morale of the Section Personnel has gone up since they have been absorbed in the Regular Police Force with effect from 1st June, 1953.

32.(B). Other Temporary Police.—

(a) Other than the Provincial Additional Police the following detachments were employed during the year 1953.—

Serial No.	——	Inspector	Sub-Inspector	Assistant Sub-Inspector	Head Constable	Foot Constable
1	Wireless Guard (Peshawar Cantonment) ..	..	..	..	2	9
2	Temporary clerical staff for the office of the I.-G. Police, North-West Frontier Province.	..	..	..	2	..
3	Guard for Bungalows of Hon'ble Ministers ..	..	1	..	11	51
4	State Bank of Pakistan (2 Guards of 1-11 each) ..	..	..	..	2	22
5	Peshawar Municipality ..	..	..	..	1	5
6	Judicial Commissioner's Bungalow ..	..	..	..	..	4
7	Judicial Commissioner's Court Guard ..	..	..	..	..	4
8	Bara Canal ..	..	..	..	1	10
9	Temporary increase of Prosecuting Sub-Inspectors	..	7	..	..	..

Serial No.	——	Inpector	Sub- Inspector	Assitant Sub-Inspector	Head Constable	Foot-Constable
10	Temporary Assistant Sub-Inspectors for Police Station Hoti, District Mardan.	..	..	2	..	..
11	Traffic Clerk at Nowshera ..	..	..	..	1	..
12	Mobile Traffic Patrol Sub-Inspector ..	..	1	..	..	..
13	One Naib Court for Trafic Magistrate and one for Senior Sub-Judge, Hazara.	..	..	..	..	2
14	Guard for National Bank of Pakistan, Peshawar City	..	..	..	1	5
15	Police Guard on Abdul Ghani Khan (Thandiani District Hazara).	..	..	..	1	4
16	Outlaw Clerks for Kohat, Bannu, Mardan and Dera Ismail Khan.	..	..	..	..	4
17	Verification Roll Clerk for Hazara District ..	..	..	..	1	..
18	Guard for National Bank of Pakistan, Peshawar Cantonment.	..	..	..	2	10
19	Guard for Premier Sugar Mills, Mardan ..	..	..	..	1	3
20	Guard for the residence of the Chief Secretary to Government, North-West Frontier Province.	..	..	..	..	4
21	For serving process in the Kohat District ..	..	..	..	..	1
22	For the recovery of non-Muslim abducted women..	..	..	..	1	..
23	National Bank of Pakistan, Abbottabad ..	..	..	..	1	4
24	National Bank of Pakistan, Nowshera ..	..	..	..	1	9
25	Guard for the protection of Railway Treasury, Mardan—Charsadda-Railway Construction Line.	..	..	..	1	4
26	Guard for the Bungalow of Assistant Commissioner, Swabi, District Mardan.	..	..	..	..	3
27	Police Guard for the Transmitting Building at Radio Pakistan, Peshawar.	..	..	..	2	20
28	Receiving Centre and Studio ..	..	..	..	1	5
29	Guard for the protection of P. W. D. officials in in Kurram Garhi Division—Bannu	..	..	..	1	10
	Total ..	..	9	2	34	193

(b) The following Additional Police was also employed in the C. I. D. ;—

Serial No.	Detail	S. P.	D. S. P.	Inspr.	Sub-Inspr.	Asstt. Sub-Inspr.	Head Constable	Foot Constable
1	Verification of Army Recruits.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
2	Aliens Branch ..	..	..	1	6	2	8	37
3	Arms Section ..	..	..	1	2	..	2	12
4	Special Corruption Investigation Staff.	1	..	1	6	..	3	9
5	Enforcement Staff ..	..	1	1	7	5	6	15
6	Staff for censoring pro-communist literature.	..	..	1	8	..	..	..
7	Foreign Section ..	1	..	1	1	1	..	21
8	Additional Enforcement Staff.	..	..	..	4	3	..	13
	Total ..	2	1	6	34	11	20	107

(c) In addition, the following temporary staff was employed in the Traffic Branch.

D. S. P.	Inspector	Sub-Inspector	Assistant Sub-Inspector	Head Constable	Foot Constable
1	1	3	..	2	4

33. Proportion of Police to Area, Population and cognizable Crime investigated.—

The proportion of Police to areas, population and cognizable crime investigated is indicated below by districts and for the whole Province. The statistics are based on the permanent sanctioned strength of the Police Force and the population of 1951 census :—

District	Sanctioned strength	Proportion of Police to area	Proportion of Police to population	Proportion of Police to cognizable crime investigated.
Hazara ..	840	1 to 3.60	1 to 1,019	1 to 3.87
Peshawar ..	2,431	1 to .63	1 to 371	1 to 3.77
Mardan ..	607	1 to 1.81	1 to 979	1 to 8.86
Kohat ..	816	1 to 3.30	1 to 368	1 to 1. 84
Bannu ..	807	1 to 2.10	1 to 380	1 to 1.92
Dera Ismail Khan ..	759	1 to 4.60	1 to 383	1 to 1.31
Railway Police North-West Fronter Province	169	1 to 1.86	..	1 to 1.23
NorthWest Fontier Province including C. P. O., C. I.D, P. T. S. ,Hangu but excluding Additional Police).	6,641	1 to 2.08	1 to 489	1 to 3.29

34. Muskeiry. -

(a) 3,818 Lower Subordinates were put through the Musketry course during 1953, as compated with 380 in 1952. Of 3,818 men 184 were marksmen, as compared with 13 in 1952. The number of Lower Subordinates who failed was 350 in 1953 against 12 in 1952.

(b) Due to shortage of ammunition the Revolver practice could not be fired by the Upper Subordinates during the year under report.

35. Statement "E" Armament.—

There were 2,499 Rifles, 3,119 Muskets. ·410 bore and 374 Revolvers with the Regular Police Force during the year 1953. In addition 582 E. Y. Rifles were also maintained by them. These figures do not include the armament of the Additional Police.

36. Punishments.—

15 officers and 428 men were punished departmentally otherwise than by dimissal during the year under report, as compared with 6 officers and 372 men in the preceding year. 2 officers and 88 men were dismissed during the year, as compared with 49 men in 1952. 25 men were punished judicially in 1953, as compared with 9 in 1952. These figures do not include the figures of the Additional Police.

37· Escapes and Re-Captures.—

During 1953 there were 5 escapes from Police custody and 6 were subsequently re-captured including one from the previous year. In 1952, 6 persons escaped from Police custody out of whom one surrendered and 2 were re-captured.

38. Education.—

Out of the total strength of 370 officers and 6,211 men (excluding officers of and above the rank of Deputy Superintendents of Police) the number of literate officers and men was 366 and 2, 777, as compared with 355 and 2,741 respectively in the preceding year.

The above figures exclude the Additional Police.

39. Resignations, vacancies and Recruiting.—

(a) The number of resignations during the year under report was 64, as compared with 38 in the previous year.

The above figures exclude Additional Police.

(b) The number of vacancies on 31st December, 1953 was 40, as against 27 in 1952.

(c) There were 421 enlistments in the Regular Police during the year under report, as against 483 in the preceding year.

The number of casualties in the Force inclusive of death was 478 in 1953, as against 351 in 1952. Of these 161 retired on Pension or gratuity against 132 in the preceding year.

(d) The following statement shows the number of agricultural and non-agricultural, literate and illiterate men enlisted in the rank of Foot Constables during the year by districts etc. :—

District	Agricultural	Non-Agricultural	Literate	Illiterate	Total
Hazara ..	35	8	30	13	43
Peshawar ..	156	61	88	129	217
Mardan ..	52	..	16	36	52
Kohat ..	32	..	25	7	32
Bannu ..	39	3	26	16	42
Dera Ismail Khan ..	27	2	23	6	29
C. P O. ..	2	..	2	..	2
C. I. D ..	2	..	2	..	2
P. T. S. Hangu ..	2	..	2	..	2
North-West Frontier Province ..	347	74	214	207	421

The above figures do not include the Additional Police.

40. Health.—

(a) There were 32 deaths during the year under report including the Additional Police against 23 in the preceding year.

(b) Admission into Hospital rose from 30.44 per cent in 1952 to 38.09 per cent. in the year under report. With the exception of the Government Railway Police, North-West Frontier Province the increase is noticeable in all the places. This increase in admission to Hospital is due to the peculiar heat wave during the summer with which most of the districts in this Province were effected.

(c) The percentage of daily average of men absent from duty on account of sickness was .96 in 1953 as compared with .92 in 1952. The number of Police Officers and men including the Additional Police admitted into Hospital in 1953 was 3,445 and

the number of days spent by them was 31,985, against 30,420 by 2,750 officers and men in 1952.

Days lost on account of medical leave are not included.

(d) 1,148 officers and men were trained in First Aid during the year compared with 779 in 1952.

41. Rewards to Police including Additional Police.—

A sum of Rs. 20,470 was rewarded to 1,749 Police Officers and men during the year under report compared with Rs. 17,259 to 1,898 in 1952.

42. (a). Buildings.—

The following major works were sanctioned for execution during the financial year 1953-54 :—

(1) New Police Station Saddar Mardan .. Rs. 83,000.

The work has been completed.

Under the orders of the Provincial Government all Additional Police Buildings which were handed over to the P. W. D. for maintenance purposes with effect from 1st April, 1952 were re-transferred to the Police Department on September, 1953.

(b) The statement given below indicates the position as regards the provision of rent for family quarters or of house-rent allowance in lieu thereof :—

District	Upper Subordinates				Lower Subordinates			
	Actual No.	Rent free quarters	House rent-allowance	Percentage of 3 and 4 to 2	Actual No	Rent free quarters	House Rent Allowance	Percentage of 7 and 8 to 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hazara ..	58	16	21	63.79	772	13	26	5·05
Peshawar ..	94	19	36	59.57	2312	99	80	7.30
Mardan ..	43	14	4	41.86	560	28	24	9.28
Kohat ..	40	11	15	65	773	49	24	9.44
Bannu ..	44	13	16	65.90	760	27	35	8.15
Dera Ismail Khan ..	33	5	9	42.42	720	27	29	7.77
P. T. S., Hangu ..	12	11	..	91.66	74	15	4	25.67
North-West Frontier Province Railway Police.	8	7	..	87.5	160	26	10	22.5
C. I. D. ..	29	..	27	93.10	57	..	33	57.89
C. P. O. ..	9	3	6	100%	23	1	15	69.56
North-West Frontier Province.	370	99	134	62.97	6,211	285	280	9.09

43. General Provident Fund.—

The amounts subscribed towards the General Provident Fund by the Officers and men during the year under report are described by the Districts as follows :—

Serial No.	District		Amounts subscribed	Total number of Officer and men who subscribed
			Rs.	
1	Peshawar	..	70,470	2,568
2	Mardan	..	31,822	574
3	Hazara	..	20,615	230
4	Kohat	..	33,149	690
5	Bannu	..	34,211	746
6	Dera Ismail Khan	..	21,137	713
7	Railway Police	..	8,505	190
8	P. T. S. Hangu	..	10,812	85
9	C. P. O.	..	8,840	36
10	C. I. D.	..	9,852	41
11	Total	..	2,49,413	5,873

The proportion of subscribers to the actual strength was 89.24 per cent.

44. Concluding Remarks.—

As already remarked in the beginning of this report this Province faced an economical crisis during the year resulting in the rise in crime. This added to the onerous duties of the Police, all ranks of which faced their heavy responsibilities cheerfully and with increased energy and vigour and were successful in keeping the rising tide of crime under control, and within a reasonable limit. It was due to their vigilance that the Anti-Ahmadiya Movement, which had devastating effects in several cities of the Punjab, did not flare up in this Province. Besides performing their normal duties the Police extended a helping hand in the distribution of food grains to the poor public, plantation of trees etc., etc.

As usual the gazetted officers have been taking a personal interest in the investigation of more serious crime and touring their illaqas extensively, inspecting police stations and Post and visiting a large number of villages. Thus in addition to performing their supervisory duties effectively they came into contact with the rural public at large and were prompt in taking notice of their requirements.

All ranks worked exceedingly well during the year and it is difficult to single out any individual for special mention. I am, however, indebted to Nawabzada Muhammad Farid Khan, the Deputy Inspector-Genreral of Police for his assistance. His inspections of districts and the Additional Police have undoubtedly done much to improve the efficiency of the Force.

The following Gazetted Officers held charge of their various offices most efficiently :—

1. Arbab Attaullah Jan .. Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, C. I. D., North-West Frontier Province.
2. Arbab Muhammad Hayat Khan. Superintendent of Police, Kohat.
3. Pir Sarwar Shah .. Principal, Police Trnining Schcol, Hangu.

4. Mian Bashir Ahmad Khan — Senior Superintendent of Police, Peshawar.

5. Khan Khushdil Khan .. Superintendent of Police, Hazara.

6. Khan Shahab-ud-Din Khan — Superintendent of Police, Mardan.

7. Chaudri Abbas Alī .. Superintendent of Police, Security, C. I. D. North-West Frontier Province.

8. Arbab Mukhtar Ahmad Khan — Deputy Superintendent of Police, Mansehra.

9. Mian Taj-ud-Din .. Superintendent, Central Police Office.

10. Pir Nasir-ud-Din Shah .. Deputy Superintendent of Police, Railway.

11. Tila Muhammad Khan .. Deputy Superintendent of Police, in-charge, North-West Frontier Province. Traffic Branch.

12. Abdul Ghani Khan .. Deputy Superintendent of Police, Headquarters, Abbottabad.

13. Qazi Aziz-ur-Rehman .. Deputy Superintendent of Additional Police, Naurang.

14. Abdullah Jan Khan .. Deputy Superintendent of Police, Crime, C. I. D., North-West Frontier Province.

15. Habibur Rehman Khan .. Prosecuting Deputy Superintendent of Police, Peshawar.

16. S. Mushtaq Ali Shah .. Deputy Superintendent of Police, C. I. D., North-West Frontier Province.

The Superintendents of Police have brought the following specially to notice for devoted service throughout the year 1953 :—

PESHAWAR.

1. Inspector Muhammad Jan, No. 2.
2. Officiating Inspector Ali Khan, No. 161.
3. Officiating Inspector Aziz Khan, No. 314.
4. Officiating Inspector Faqir Muhammad Khan, No. 21.
5. Officiating Inspector Shahwali Khan, No. 306.
6. Sub-Inspector Naubat Khan, No. 301.
7. Sub-Inspector Muhammad Akram, No. 238.
8. Sub-Inspector Feroz Khan, No. 81.
9. Sub-Inspector Mansur Khan, No. 240.
10. Officiating Sub-Inspector Muhammad Rafiq, No. 1466.
11. Officiating Sub-Inspector Rehmat Khan, No. 214.
12. Officiating Sub-Inspector Muhammad Ali. No. 703.

MARDAN.

1. Officiating Inspector Saddullah Khan, No. 253.
2. Officiating Inspector Agha Abdul Ghafar, No. 187.
3. Sub-Inspector Qamar Gul, No. 141.
4. Sub-Inspector Gul Nawaz Khan, No. 243.
5. Sub-Inspector Mumtaz Hussain, No. 315.
6. Sub-Inspector Sher Ali Khan, No. 198.
7. Offg. Sub-Inspector Muhammadullah Khan, No. 293.
8. Prosecuting Sub-Inspector Masihullah Khan, No. 19.
9. Officiating Assistant Sub-Inspector Faqir Muhammad, No. 110.

HAZARA.

1. Sub-Inspector Badiuz Zaman, Head Clerk.

KOHAT.

1. Officiating Inspector Sher Bahadur Khan, No. 216.
2. Sub-Inspector Attiqur Rahman, No. 147.
3. Sub-Inspector Muhammad Yunis Khan, No. 250.
4. Prosecuting Sub-Inspector Usman Jan Khan, No. 362.
5. Sub-Inspector Muhammad Afzal Khan, No. 146.
6. Sub-Inspector Fazal Karim Khan, No. 217.
7. Officiating Sub-Inspector Abdur Rashid, Khan No. 228.
8. Officiating Sub-Inspector Sultan Muhammad, No. 541.

BANNU

1. Haji Muhammad Attal Khan, Prosecuting Inspector.
2. Inspector Abdur Razaq Khan, No. 272.
3. Inspector Taj Muhammad Khan, No. 252.
4. Sub-Inspector Arbab Muhammad Salim Khan, No. 296.
5. Sub-Inspector Khwaja Muhammad Khan, No. 236.
6. Sub-Inspector Fazal Haq, No. 219.
7. Sub-Inspector Id Bad Shah, No. 144.
8. Sub-Inspector Ghulam Rasul Khan, No. 154.
9. Sub-Inspector Muhammad Akbar Khan, No. 164.
10. Sub-Inspector Shahdad Khan, No. 298.
11. Sub-Inspector Qazi Abdus Satar Khan, No. 90.
12. Sub-Inspector Malik Ghulam Muhammad Khan, No. 282.
13. Sub-Inspector Nizam Din Khan, No. 144.

DERA ISMAIL KHAN.

1. Prosecuting Inspector Abdull Qayum Khan, No. 360
2. Prosecuting Sub-Inspector Allah Nawaz Khan, No. 245.
3. Prosecuting Sub-Inspector Abdul Qayum Khan, No. 66.
4. Sub-Inspector Muhammad Afzal Khan, No. 34.
5. Sub-Inspector Khuda Bakhsh Khan, No. 457.
6. Sub-Inspector Muhammad Sarwar Khan, No. 289.
7. Sub-Inspector Mir Ali Khan, No. 11.
8. Assistant Sub-Inspector Illahi Bakhsh, No. 319.
9. Assistant Sub-Inspector Rahim Dad Khan, No. 526.
10. Sub-Inspector Gul Muhammad, No. 92.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAY POLICE.

1. Inspector Sher Din Khan, No. 163.
2. Sub--Inspector Asmat Asar, No. 71.
3. Sub-Inspector Qazi Ahmad Gul, No. 62.
4. Sub-Inspector Sultan Hussain, No. 261.
5. Assistant Sub-Inspector Fateh Muhammad, No. 132.
6. Assistant Sub-Inspector Muhammad Ayub Khan, No. 50.

POLICE TRAINING SCHOOL, HANGU.

1. Inspector Abdul Qadus Khan.
2. Inspector Aftab Ali Shah.
3. Inspector Ainul Haq.
4. Sub-Inspector Muhammad Muzaffar.
5. Sub-Inspector Abdul Jalil, No. 230.
6. Sub-Inspector Abdul Rahman, No. 268.
7. Officiating Sub-Inspector Mir Azam, No. 116.
8. Officiating Sub-Inspector Habibur Rehman, No. 322.
9. Officiating Sub-Inspector Lali Jan, No. 74.
10. Assistant Sub-Inspector Nazir Hussain Shah, No. 283.

CENTRAL POLICE OFFICE.

1. Inspector Wilayat Hussain Shah, No. 361.
2. Inspector Abdul Hamid Khan, No. 286.
3. Officiating Inspector Gulzar Khan, No. 177.
4. Sub-Inspector Sher Afzal Khan, No. 22.

5. Sub-Inspector Nazir Ahmad, No. 125.
6. Sub-Inspector Fazal Haq, No. 176.
7. Sub-Inspector Mahfooz Shah, No. 49.
8. Officiating Sub-Inspector Inayat Ali, No. 25.
9. Officiating Sub-Inspector Muhammad Yusaf, No. 10.
10. Officiating Sub-Inspector Khwaja Muhammad, No. 1.
11. Officiating Sub-Inspector Muhammad Aslam, No. 14-A.P.

ADDITIONAL POLICE.

1. Inspector Mubarake Hussain, No. 172.
2. Officiating Inspector Muhammad Yusaf Khan, No. 148.
3. Sub-Inspector Rafi-ud-Din, No. 196.
4. Officiating Sub-Inspector Sher Dil, No. 17-AP.
5. Officiating Sub-Inspector Ahmad Khan, No. 36-A.P.
6. Temporary Sub-Inspector Sher Khan, No. 44-A. P.
7. Officiating Sub-Inspector Darya Khan, No. 36--A. P.
8. Officiating Assistant Sub-Inspector Fida Muhammad Khan, No. 74-A. P.
9. Officiating Sub-Inspector Muhammad Ashraf, No. 54-A. P.
10. Officiating Sub-Inspector Lal Din, No. 53-A. P.
11. Officiating Sub-Inspector Rukan Din, No. 66-A. P.

A. B. AWAN,
Inspector-General of Police,
North-West Frontier Province.

APPENDIX "A".

Detail of successes achieved by the Additional Police and Special Police Levies.

Serial No.	Section of Law	No. of persons arrested	Names of articles recovered	Remarks
1	107/151 Cr. P. C. ..	21	..	..
2	5 Trees Act ..	2	..	Fine realized Rs. 50
3	13 Gambling Act ..	76	(1) Bicycle (2) Cash Rs 106-5-9.	
4	302 P. P. C. ..	20	..	..
5	17 H. O. Act ..	1	..	
6	29 F. C. R. ..	2	(1) Rifle—1. (2) Rifle Cartridges—5. (3) Revolver—1. (4) Revolver Cart.—2.	
7	379/411 P. P. C. ..	9	(1) Telephone Wire—3 Mds. and 14 seers. (2) Cash Rs. 195. (3) Beams—2. (4) Bicycle—1. (5) Donkey—1. (6) Radio—1 and some cloth. (7) Bullock—1.	
8	109 Cr. P. C. ..	10	..	..
9	337 P. P. C./19-A Act..	3	Shot Gun—1.	..
10	302/307 P.P.C./19-A Act.	3	Shot Gun—1.	..
11	3/4 Explosive Act ..	1	Hand-grenade—1.	
12	457/411 P. P. C. .	4	..	..
13	408 P. P. C. ..	1	..	..
14	19 Arms Act ..	95	(1) Shot Guns—45. (2) Shot Gun Cart.—332. (3) Empty Cases Shot Gun Cartridges—42. (4) Lead—two Chtks. (5) Rifles—40. (6) Rifle Cartridges—288. (7) Empty Cases Rifle—543. (8) Gun Powder—1 Ch. (9) Revolver Pistol—55. (10) Cartridge Revolver—341. (11) Empty Cases Revolver—14. (12) Machine Carbine 9 mm—2. (13) Cart.-9 mm bore—20. (14) Wrist Watch—One. (15) Torch—One. (16) Daggers—17. (17) Pull-through—One. (18) "Lor"—One. (19) Cart. 8 mm—30. (20) Cash—Rs. 5.	

APPENDIX "A"—concld.

Detail of successes achieved by the Additional Police and Special Police Levies—contd.

Serial No.	Section of Law	No. of persons arrested	Names of articles recovered	Remarks
15	167/168 Custom Act ..	13	(1) Cloth—one bundle. (2) "Latha"—15 bundles. (3) "Malmal"—7 bundles. (4) Chintz—140 yards. (5) Tobacco—9 Mds.-12 seers. (6) Gur—20 seers. (7) Match box—one gross.	
16	7 Food Grain Act ..	27	(1) Sugar—5 bags. (2) Camels—24. (3) Wheat—26 Mds.-15 seers. (4) Gram—63 Mds.-6 seers.	
17	9 Opium Act ..	6	(1) Opium—3 Chts.-3 tolas. (2) Charas—3 Chts.-1 tola and 3 Ratis.	
18	20 Arms Act ..	2	Lead and Bullets—5 Mds.-13 srs. and 8 Chts.	
19	550 P. P. C. ..	1	Sheep—15.	
20	Military Deserters ..	1	..	..
21	110 P. P. C. ..	1	..	..
22	71 Canal Act ..	2	..	..
23	393/363 P. P. C. ..	1	Cash—Rs. 157-15-0.	..
24	382 P. P. C. ..	1	..	
25	Mazri Act ..	34	(1) Mazri—54 bundles. (2) Mazri—34 camels load. (3) Ban—40 camels load. (4) Ban—8 donkeys load. (5) Mazri—16 donkeys load.	

APPENDIX "B".

Statement showing the different kinds of Fugitives from justice by the Districts for the year 1953.

District		No. at the beginning of the year	Added during the year	Arrested or surrendered during the year	Removed during the year	Balance at the end of the year
PESHAWAR.						
1. Outlaws	..	27	4	..	1	30
2. Proclaimed Offenders	..	333	111	35	36	373
3. Tribal Offenders	..	154	2	1	6	149
4. Foreign Offenders	..	95	5	..	5	95
Total	..	609	122	36	48	647
MARDAN.						
1. Outlaws	..	62	1	2	1	60
2. Proclaimed Offenders	..	168	26	17	..	177
3. Tribal Offenders	..	149	67	4	5	207
4. Foreign Offenders	..	11	..	..	..	11
Total	..	390	94	23	6	455
HAZARA.						
1. Outlaws	..	15	..	1	2	12
2. Proclaimed Offenders	..	131	34	17	16	132
3. Tribal Offenders	..	88	3	..	1	90
4. Foreign Offenders	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	234	37	18	19	234
KOHAT.						
1. Outlaws	..	36	10	..	..	46
2. Proclaimed Offenders	..	101	29	5	32	93
3. Tribal Offenders	..	36	34	1	..	69
4. Foreign Offenders	..	5	2	..	..	7
Total	..	178	75	6	32	215
BANNU.						
1. Outlaws	..	16	5	..	..	21
2. Proclaimed Offenders	..	204	31	7	26	202
3. Tribal Offenders	..	46	..	1	3	42
4. Foreign Offenders	..	5	1	..	..	6
Total	..	271	37	8	29	271
DERA ISMAIL KHAN.						
1. Outlaws	..	6	8	..	4	10
2. Proclaimed Offenders	..	60	43	24	30	49
3. Tribal Offenders	..	43	4	2	4	41
4. Foreign Offenders	..	16	1	1	1	15
Total	..	125	56	27	39	115
NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.						
1. Outlaws	..	162	28	3	8	179
2. Proclaimed Offenders	..	997	274	105	140	1,026
3. Tribal Offenders	..	516	110	9	19	598
4. Foreign Offenders	..	132	9	1	6	134
Total	..	1,807	421	118	173	1,937

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the action taken under Chapter VIII of the Pakistan Procedure Code by Districts during the years 1953 and 1952.

District	1953					1952				
	106	107	109	110	107/151	106	107	109	110	107/1[5]
PESHAWAR—										
(1) Number of persons proceeded against including those pending from the previous year	..	12,586	564	255	..	..	12,650	408	488	..
(2) Number ordered to furnish security ..	..	5,753	223	77	..	..	5,732	90	129	..
(3) Number who furnished security ..	..	5,753	223	77	..	..	5,732	90	129	..
(4) Number of persons in cases pending at the end of the year.	..	454	61	37	..	..	115	110	45	..
(5) Percentage of 2 to 1 ..	..	45.7	93.5	30.1	..	..	47.5	22.05	26.4	..
(6) Number of persons arrested under sections 107/151 Cr. P. C.	..	..	..	..	12,586	..	..	..	..	11,92
MARDAN—										
(1) Number of persons proceeded against including those pending from the previous year.	..	5,453	126	127	..	3	3,619	128	126	..
(2) Number ordered to furnish security ..	..	3,387	22	55	..	3	2,060	18	49	..
(3) No. who furnised security ..	..	3,387	22	55	..	3	2,060	18	48	..
(4) Number of persons in cases pending at the end of the year.	..	2,066	104	72	..	..	1,129	59	57	..
(5) Percentage of 2 to 1 ..	..	62 1	17.4	43.3	..	100%	56.9	16.8	38.8	..
(6) Number of persons arrested under sections 107/151 Cr. P. C.	..	..	..	..	3,975	..	..	..	..	2,10
HAZARA—										
(1) Number of persons proceeded against including those pending from the previous year	..	6,066	460	306	..	..	5,053	180	294	..
(2) Number ordered to furnish security ..	..	2,001	39	75	..	..	2,212	46	165	..
(3) Number who furnished security ..	..	2,001	36	53	..	..	2,205	40	78	..
(4) Number of persons in cases pending at the end of the year.	..	2,074	73	128	..	..	1,388	62	81	..
(5) Percentage of 2 to 1 ..	..	32.98	8.47	24.5	..	..	43.68	25.55	56.12	..
(6) Number of persons arrested under sections 107/151 Cr. P. C.	..	..	..	..	6,115	..	..	..	..	5,41
KOHAT—										
(1) Number of persons proceeded against including those pending from the previous year.	..	2,971	117	74	..	..	4,355	61	53	..
(2) Number ordered to furnish security ..	..	2,228	32	9	..	..	2,437	25	28	..
(3) Number who furnished security ..	..	2,228	32	9	..	..	2 437	25	28	..
(4) Number of persons in cases pending at the end of the year.	..	8	..	..	..	..	107	10	8	..
(5) Percentage of 2 to 1 ..	..	74.99	27.35	12.16	..	..	20.4	16.3	15%	..
(6) Number of persons arrested under sections 107/151 Cr P. C.	..	..	..	..	2,971	..	..	..	..	4,35
BANNU—										
(1) Number of persons proceeded against including those pending from the previous year.	..	4,494	158	135	..	..	5,769	128	166	..
(2) Number ordered to furnish security ..	..	3,322	56	101	..	..	4,047	56	102	..
(3) Number who furnished security ..	..	3,322	56	101	..	..	4,047	56	102	..
(4) Number of persons in cases pending at the end of the year.	..	317	18	15	..	..	543	13	13	..
(5) Percentage of 2 to 1 ..	..	66.51	35.52	74.81	..	..	82.46	47.45	61.44	..
(6) Number of persons arrested under sections 107/151 Cr. P. C.	..	..	..	..	4,451	..	..	..	..	5,11
DERA ISMAIL KHAN—										
(1) Number of persons proceeded against including those pending from the previous year.	9	1,785	201	225	..	22	1,337	246	364	..
(2) Number ordered to furnish security ..	..	480	30	74	..	..	499	28	86	..
(3) Number who furnished security ..	..	480	30	61	..	..	492	22	75	..
(4) Number of persons in cases pending at the end of the year.	..	157	72	66	..	3	198	95	113	..
(5) Percentage of 2 to 1 ..	..	26.89	14.92	30.80	..	..	37.32	11.38	23.62	..
(6) Number of persons arrested under sections 107/151 Cr. P. C.	..	..	..	..	1,785	..	..	..	..	1,3
NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—										
(1) Number of persons proceeded against including those pending from the previous year.	9	33,355	1,626	1,122	..	25	32,783	1,141	1,851	..
(2) Number ordered to furnish security ..	..	17,171	402	391	..	3	16,987	263	559	..
(3) Number who furnished security ..	..	17,171	399	356	..	3	16,973	251	460	..
(4) Number of persons in cases pending at the end of the year.	..	5,076	328	318	..	3	3,480	349	317	..
(5) Percentage of 2 to 1 ..	..	51.47	24.72	34.84	..	12%	51.8			
(6) Number of persons arrested under sections 107/151 Cr. P. C.	..	..								

APPENDIX D.

Statement showing the successes achieved by the North-West Frontier Province Additional Police, Sind Detachment with items of special interest and conspicuous work done by the Detachment during the year 1953.

No. of men apprehended		Property recovered from the men shown in column 2	No. of trespassed animals captured and fine imposed by R. P. A. F. authorities		Property recovered which was lying hidden for the purpose of stealing when opportunity occurred, or unclaimed for	Special conspicuous work
Without passes under suspicious circumstances	With stolen property		No. of animals	Fine		
				Rs. a. p.		
16	9	(1) A number of bags from a chowkidar.	3 Camels & 48 cows.	155 0 0	(1) 14 Cycles ..	(1) On 26th February, 1953, Foot Constable Abdul Marjan, No. 54 of Platoon No 15 -Bannu, on hearing a whistle from Assistant Sub-Inspector, Mauripur, stopped a vehicle carrying Bidi leave worth Rs. 11,000. This lorry had defied the Assistant Sub-Inspector's signal to stop
		(2) Some Radio Components from a Cpl.			(2) One tyre ..	(2) On 12th February, 1953, Foot Constable Shamsher, No. 198 of Platoon No. 4—Mardan, found 476 lbs. of smuggled Bidi leaves lying in a Nullah, which were handed over to the Mauripur Police through the R. P. A F. Authorities
		(3) Some iron sheets from a Cooli.			(3) A bunch of keys..	(3) On 2nd May, 1953, Foot Constable Payo Shah, No. 696 of Platoon No. 15—Bannu, posted at Malir, saw a Cpl. taking away a Radio Component and handed him over to Main Guard Room.
		(4) An empty tin of dyes and an empty gallon tin from a man.			(4) One joint Universal (Air Craft Component).	(4) On 16th June, 1953, one of our Constables refused permission to pass to the R. P. A F. Orderly Officer who did not know the Pass Word of the day.
		(5) Some condemned Air Craft Components from two persons of Camp No. 2.			(5) A head-phone .. (6) Umbrella, (7) 600 yards of cable wire.	(5) On 28th October, 1953, Head Constable Muhammad Khan, No. 301 of Platoon No. 9—Dera Ismail Khan, posted at Korangi, found wrist watch worth about Rs. 60 lying near the R. P. A. F Canteen, unclaimed for, which was handed over to the R.P.A.F. Guard Room and later on returned to its owner
		(6) Wooden planks from 2 persons			(8) One full kerosene oil tin.	(6) On the night between 20th/21st November, 1953, Foot Constable Lal Din, No. 194 of Platoon No. 12—Kohat, apprehanded one Nawab Din, son of Muhammad Din of Kamala, District Sialkot, stealing some articles from the Canteen of Odeon Cinema Mauripur. The case has been challaned by the local Police under Sections 361/479 P. P. C.
		(7) Plants plucked by a man from Camp Area.			(9) A wrist watch worth Rs. 60.	(7) On 20th November, 1953, Foot Constable Habibullah, No. 559 of Platoon No. 3—Hazara, while on beat duty, apprehended one Allah Prive Sindhi, removing a a sleeper from the Railway truck. He was handed over to the P. W. I. Railway Station Drigh Road.

APPENDIX D—concld.

Statement showing the successes achieved by the North-West Frontier Province Additional Police, Sind Detachment with items of special interest and conspicuous work done by the Detachment during the year 1953—concld.

No of men apprehended		Property recovered from the men shown in column 2	No. of trespassed animals captured and fine imposed by R. P. A. F. authorities		Property recovered which was lying hidden for the purpose of stealing when opportunity occurred, or unclaimed for	Special conspicuous work
Without passes and under suspicious circumstances	With stolen property		No. of animals	Fine		
		(8) Some articles stolen by a man from canteen of Odeon Cinema.			(10) One pump ..	(8) On 14th December, 1953, at about 19.00 hours Foot Constable Sher Dil, No. 12 of Platoon No. 7—Peshawar, while on sentry duty at Public Road noticed a man scaling the wall of R. A. F. Petrol Pump. He was arrested and handed over to the R. P. A. F Guard Room.
					(11) 59 sheets of paper	(9) On 4 occasions the men of this force helped in extinguishing fire at R. P. A. F. Stations.
						(10) It is an almost daily feature for our men to find some office/workshop, etc. door open during closed hours which endangers "Security". The fact is reported to the R. P. A. F who detail some officer to fasten the insecure locks Similarly electric lights are almost daily left on in one office or the other, which has also to be reported and our men have regularly reported such incidents.

STATEMENT A.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR TAE YEAR 1953.

PART I—RETURN OF CASES.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

STATE **EMNT A.**

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1953.

Part I—Return of cases.

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4+5—6)	Number proved or declared to be false	Number due to mistakes of law or fact or declared non-cognizable	Number pending at end of year	True cases: Convicted	True cases: Discharged or acquitted	True cases: Not detected or apprehended	True cases: Total true cases (columns 6+11+12+13)	Total Magistrate's true cases	Total Magistrate's cases ending in conviction	Grand total of true cases (columns 14+15)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	22	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Section of Pakistan Penal Code																
1	115, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of cognizable offences ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
(a)	120 B (1) ..	Cognizable criminal conspiracy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	161/116 ..	..	4	8	..	12	1	1	8	1	..	1	2	..	..	2	
		Total ..	**4**	**8**	..	12	1	**1**	**8**	**1**	..	**1**	**2**	..	..	2	
	CLASS I—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY, SAFETY AND JUSTICE.																
2	131 to 136, 138..	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3	231 to 254 ..	Offences relating to coin ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4	255 to 263 ..	Offences relating to stamps ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5	467 and 471 ..	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	4	2	5	
6	489-A to 489-D ..	Offences relating to currency notes and Bank notes.	12	21	—	33	1	7	9	6	7	3	16	..	..	16	
7	212 and 216, 216-A	Harbouring an offender ..	5	10	..	15	1	1	5	5	3	..	8	..	..	8	
8	224, 225, 225-B 226,213 and 215.	Other offences against public justice ..	11	22	..	33	1	1	11	14	2	4	20	2	..	22	
9	143 to 153, 167, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ..	31	84	..	115	4	12	49	10	39	1	50	4	..	54	
10	140, 170, 171 ..	Personating Public servant or soldier ..	10	12	..	22	..	..	12	7	3	.	10	22	13	32	
10-(a)	295, 296, 297 ..	Offences against religion ..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
		Total ..	**70**	**151**	..	**221**	**7**	**22**	**87**	**43**	**54**	**8**	**105**	**33**	**15**	**138**	
	CLASS II—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.																
11	302, 303 ..	Murder ..	402	653	..	1,055	5	8	445	267	210	120	597	..	..	597	
12	307 ..	Attempts at murder ..	273	876	..	1,149	66	80	454	204	279	66	549	3	..	552	
13	304, 308 ..	Culpable homicide ..	35	38	..	73	2	2	7	49	8	5	62	..	..	62	
14	376 ..	Rape by a person other than the husband ..	9	48	..	57	1	8	12	24	10	2	36	..	..	36	
15	377 ..	Unnatural offence ..	17	65	..	82	7	5	22	34	13	1	48	1	..	49	
16	317 and 318 ..	Exposure of Infants or concealment of birth ..	5	28	..	33	..	3	4	4	1	21	26	..	..	26	
17	305, 306, 309 ..	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ..	2	23	..	25	..	2	7	11	..	5	16	..	..	16	
18	329, 333, 333, 325, 326, 335.	Grievous hurt ..	109	335	..	444	11	16	81	124	210	2	336	98	30	434	
19	328 ..	Administering stupifying drug to cause hurt ..	4	4	..	8	1	..	2	1	1	3	5	1	..	6	
20	327, 330, 324 ..	Hurt	134	596	..	730	24	41	136	133	391	5	529	87	34	616	
21	363, to 369, 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, Selling, etc. for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	102	252	..	354	37	42	107	76	68	24	168	28	7	196	
22	347 to 348 ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion,	..	3	..	3	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	
22-a	332, 353 ..	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty.	30	59	..	89	6	12	23	31	15	2	43	9	3	57	
23	354, 356, 357 ..	Criminal force to woman or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	7	40	..	47	5	6	13	15	6	2	23	5	1	28	
24	304-A, 338 ..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	75	171	..	246	8	26	62	76	44	30	150	7	4	157	
24-a	497/498 ..	..	40	102	..	142	16	12	49	19	29	17	65	36	1	101	
		Total ..	**1244**	**3293**	..	**4,537**	**189**	**263**	**1,426**	**1,068**	**1,286**	**305**	**2,659**	**275**	**80**	**2,934**	
		Total of classers I and II—Carried over ..	**1318**	**3452**	..	**4,770**	**197**	**286**	**1,521**	**1,112**	**1,340**	**314**	**2,766**	**308**	**95**	**3,074**	

POLICE DEPARTMENT

STATEMENT A—concld.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1953—concld.

Part I—Return of cases—concld

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4+5—6)	Number proved or declared to be false	Number due to mistakes of law or fact or declared non-cognizable	Number pending at end of year	True cases: Convicted	True cases: Discharged or acquitted	True cases: Not detected or apprehended	True cases: Total true cases (columns 6+11+12+13)	Total Magistrate's true cases	Total Magistrate's cases ending in conviction	Grand total of true cases (columns 14+15)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Total of classes I and II—Brought forward ..	**1,318**	**3,452**	..	**4,770**	**197**	**286**	**1,521**	**1,112**	**1,340**	**314**	**2,766**	**308**	**95**	**3,074**	
	Section of Pakistan Penal Cod																
		CLASS III—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PERSONS AND PROPERTY, OR AGAINST PROPERTY ONLY.															
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoiti, dacoiti with murder and preparation and assembly for dacoiti.	14	12	..	26	1	..	7	8	7	3	18	..	4	18	
26	394, 397, 398, 392, 303.	Robbery	44	115	..	159	21	13	46	13	23	43	79	62	..	141	
27	270, 281, 282, 430, to 433, 435, to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ..	48	139	..	187	10	18	53	6	21	79	106	57	6	163	
28	428, 429 ..	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	11	38	..	49	4	9	9	13	8	6	27	11	..	38	
29	454, 455, 457, to 460, 449 to 452.	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	236	932	..	1,168	108	64	304	150	101	441	692	15	6	707	
30	311, 400, 401 ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total ..	**353**	**1,236**	..	**1,589**	**144**	**104**	**419**	**190**	**160**	**572**	**922**	**145**	**16**	**1,067**	
		CLASS IV—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST PERSON															
31	341 to 354 ..	Worngful restraint and confinement ..	15	20	..	35	2	4	9	5	14	1	20	29	3	49	
32	336, 337 ..	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ..	25	65	..	90	3	8	30	21	23	5	49	4	..	53	
		Total ..	**40**	**85**	..	**125**	**5**	**12**	**39**	**26**	**37**	**6**	**69**	**33**	**3**	**102**	
		CLASS V—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PROPERTY															
33	379 to 382 ..	Theft of cattle ..	37	146	..	183	13	16	49	33	20	52	105	17	4	122	
		Theft ordinary ..	296	1,435	..	1,731	82	102	406	403	116	622	1,141	195	51	1,336	
34	406 to 409 ..	Criminal breach of trust ..	110	185	..	295	9	21	136	71	25	33	129	248	20	377	
35	411 to 414 ..	Receiving stolen property ..	68	231	..	299	7	13	69	184	23	3	210	1	..	211	
36	419 and 420 ..	Cheating	64	119	..	183	5	11	59	57	27	24	108	88	10	196	
37	447, 448, 453 and 456	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breakng. ..	50	86	..	136	11	13	35	29	43	5	77	780	62	857	
38	461, 462 ..	Breaking closed receptacles ..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total ..	**625**	**2,203**	..	**2,828**	**128**	**176**	**754**	**777**	**254**	**739**	**1,770**	**1,329**	**147**	**3,099**	
		Grand total Classes I to V ..	**2,336**	**6,976**	..	**9,319**	**474**	**578**	**2,733**	**2,105**	**1,791**	**1,631**	**5,527**	**1,815**	**261**	**7,342**	

STATEMENT AA

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1953

PART I—Return of cases.

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4+5−6)	Number proved or declared to be false	Number due to mistakes of law or fact or declared non-cognizable	Number pending at end of year	True cases: Convicted	True cases: Discharged or acquitted	True cases: Not detected or apprehended	True cases: Total true cases (columns 6+11+12+13)	Total Magistrate's true cases	Total Magistrate's cases ending in conviction	Grand total of true cases (columns 14+15)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Total of Classes I to V—Brought forward.	**2,336**	**6,976**	..	**9,312**	**476**	**578**	**2,733**	**2,105**	**1,791**	**1,631**	**5,527**	**1,815**	**261**	**7,342**	
	Section of Pakistan Penal Code																
	OTHER OFFENCES NOT IN STATEMENT A PART I																
1	295, 296 297 ..	Offences against religion .	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2	269, 277, 279, 280 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under Local Laws.	Public nuisances ..	9,936	9,166	..	19,102	5	18	6,674	10,894	1,506	5	12,405	9	1	12,414	
	..	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable	410	2,868	..	3,278	52	93	435	2,524	129	45	2,698	..	..	2,698	
	..	3 Public Safety Act ..	2	3	..	5	1	1	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	
		Total Class VI ..	**10,348**	**12,038**	..	**22,386**	**58**	**112**	**7,111**	**13,418**	**1, 637**	**50**	**15,105**	**9**	**1**	**15,114**	
		Grand Total Classes I to VI..	**12,684**	**19,014**	..	**31,698**	**532**	**690**	**9,844**	**15,523**	**3,428**	**1,681**	**20,632**	**1,824**	**262**	**22,456**	

A. B. AWAN,
Inspector-General of Police,
North-West Frontier Province.

STATEMENT A (PART II).

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES FOR THE YEAR, 1953.

PART II—RETURN OF PERSONS CONCERNED IN CASES.

STATEMENT A.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES FOR THE YEAR 1953.

Part II—Return of persons concerned in cases.

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under Section 176, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police	Arrested by the Police during the year	Released under Section 69 Criminal Procedure Code	Released by Magistrate's order before trial	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year	Persons concerned in Magistrate's cases: Number arrested	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Section of Pakistan Penal Code.														
1	115, 117, 118, and 119.	Abetment of cognizable offences ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1-A	120-B (1) ..	Cognizable criminal conspiracy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	161/116	..	7	11	1	..	10	5	5	..	7	..	..	..	
		Total ..	**7**	**11**	**1**	..	**10**	**5**	**5**	..	**7**	..	..	..	
	CLASS I—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE, PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY, SAFETY AND JUSTICE.														
2	131 to 136, 138..	Offences relating to Army and Navy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3	231 to 254 ..	Offences relating to coin ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
4	255 to 263-A ..	Offences relating to stamps ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5	467 and 471 ..	Offences relating to Government Promissory notes.	2	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	6	2	4	
6	489-A to 489-D..	Offences relating to currency notes and Bank notes.	10	31	..	..	32	12	20	1	7	..			
7	212 to 216, 216-A	Harbouring and offender ..	2	20	..	..	17	8	9	..	5	..	..	..	
8	224, 225, 225,-B, 226, 213 and 215.	Other offences against public justice ..	12	14	..	..	24	20	4	1	2	2	..	2	
9	144 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ..	74	466	..	..	462	77	385	..	78	20	1	19	
10	140, 170, 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier ..	1	15	..	..	11	7	4	..	5	27	13	14	
10-a	295/296/297 ..	Offences against religion ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	
		Total ..	**101**	**547**	..	..	**548**	**126**	**422**	**2**	**98**	**59**	**16**	**43**	
	CLASS II—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.														
11	302, 303 ..	Murder	458	1,319	14	5	1,291	450	841	35	446	..	..	..	
12	307 ..	Attempts at murder ..	152	1,359	21	..	1,176	320	856	21	303	12	..	12	
13	304, 308 ..	Culpable homicide	33	67	..	..	96	54	42	1	4	..	..	..	
14	376 ..	Rape by a person other than the husband	4	91	..	..	89	42	47	..	6	..	..	..	
15	377 ..	Unnatural offence	10	70	1	..	73	43	30	..	6	1	..	..	
16	317, 318 ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	2	6	..	..	5	4	1	..	2	..	..	..	
17	305, 306, 309 ..	Attempts at, and abetment of suicide ..	1	18	1	..	13	11	2	..	5	..	..	..	
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335.	Grievous hurt	101	608	7	..	642	172	470	1	59	255	50	205	
19	328 ..	Administering stupifying drugs to cause hurt.	2	4	1	..	5	1	4	..	..	1	..	1	
20	327, 330, 334 ..	Hurt	123	947	1	..	967	168	799	1	101	143	64	79	
21	363 to 369, 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	131	668	24	..	650	154	496	7	123	98	20	78	
22	346 to 348 ..	Wrongful confinement and restrain in secret, or for purposes of extortion.	..	3	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	
22-A	332, 353 ..	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty.	53	142	13	..	155	53	102	..	27	26	5	21	
23	354, 356, 357 ..	Criminal force to women, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	4	39	..	..	32	16	16	..	11	9	2	7	
24	304-A, 358 ..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	23	153	..	..	157	85	72	..	19	7	4	3	
24-A	497/498 ..	..	72	187	..	..	194	36	158	9	65	85	2	83	
		Total ..	**1,169**	**5,681**	**83**	**5**	**5,548**	**1,609**	**3,939**	**75**	**1,177**	**637**	**147**	**489**	
		Total of Classes I and II—Carried over ..	**1,277**	**6,239**	**84**	**5**	**6,106**	**1,740**	**4,366**	**77**	**1,282**	**696**	**163**	**532**	

A. B. AWAN,
Inspector-General of Police,

STATEMENT A—concld.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES FOR THE YEAR, 1953

Part II—Return of persons concerned in cases.

Serial No.	Law	Offences	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under Section 176, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police	Arrested by the Police during the year	Released under Section 69 Criminal Procedure Code	Released by Magistrate's order before trial	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year	Persons concerned in Magistrate's cases: Number arrested	Persons concerned in Magistrate's cases: Number convicted	Persons concerned in Magistrate's cases: Number acquitted or discharged	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Section of Pakistan Penal Code.	**Total of Classes I and II—Brought forward**	**1,277**	**6,239**	**84**	**5**	**6,106**	**1,740**	**4,366**	**77**	**1,282**	**696**	**163**	**532**	
		CLASSES III—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PERSON AND PROPERTY OR AGAINST PROPERTY ONLY.													
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 402.	Dacoity, dacoity with murder and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	33	50	..	..	75	36	39	8	8	..	..	..	
26	394, 397, 398, 392, 393.	Robbery	43	115	8	..	104	27	77	3	46	..	..	..	
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ..	26	85	15	..	62	7	55	..	34	394	21	373	
28	428, 429 ..	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	7	36	5	..	34	15	19	..	4	13	..	13	
29	434, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452.	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	109	687	9	..	577	213	364	7	207	40	3	37	
30	311, 400, 401 ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total ..	**218**	**973**	**37**	..	**852**	**298**	**554**	**18**	**299**	**447**	**24**	**423**	
		CLASS IV—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSONS.													
31	341 to 344 ..	Wrongful restrain and confinement ..	14	46	6	..	53	8	45	..	1	77	6	71	
32	336, 337 ..	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	4	56	..	..	54	21	33	..	6	2	..	2	
		Total ..	**18**	**102**	**6**	..	**107**	**29**	**78**	..	**7**	**79**	**6**	**73**	
		CLASS V—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.													
33	379 to 382 ..	Theft .. of cattle ..	22	141	13	..	118	42	76	2	31	33	1	32	
		Theft .. ordinary ..	105	940	23	..	844	498	346	5	177	438	98	418	
34	406 to 409 ..	Criminal breach of trust ..	36	208	3	..	178	83	95	8	63	304	22	279	
35	411 to 414 ..	Receiving stolen property ..	66	344	1	..	357	253	104	..	52	3	..	3	
36	419 and 420 ..	Cheating	31	151	1	..	150	68	82	1	31	150	11	139	
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal house trespass and lurking trespass or house breaking.	65	174	3	..	194	63	131	..	42	1,720	116	1,601	
38	461, 462 ..	Breaking closed receptacle ..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total ..	**325**	**1,958**	**44**	..	**1,841**	**1,007**	**834**	**16**	**396**	**2,648**	**248**	**2,472**	
		Grand total Class (I to V) ..	**1,838**	**9,272**	**171**	..	**8,906**	**3,074**	**5,832**	**111**	**1,984**	**3,870**	**441**	**3,500**	

A. B. AWAN,
Inspector-General of Police
North-West Front[illegible]

STATEMENT "AA"

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1953.

Part II—Return of persons concerned in cases—concluded.

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Perssons in Custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under Section 176, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in case reported to or in case taken by the Police	Arrested by the Police during the year	Released under Section 69, Criminal Procedure Code	Released by Magistrate's order before trial	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year	Persons concerned in Magistrate's cases			Remarks
												Mumber arrested	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	15	14	15	16
		Total of Classes I to V—Brought forward	**1.838**	**9,272**	**171**	..	**8,906**	**3,074**	**5,832**	**111**	**1,984**	**3,870**	**441**	**3,500**	
	Section of Pakistan Penal Code.														
	OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED IN STATEMENT A, PART I.														
1	295, 296, 297 ..	Offences against religion.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
2	260, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under Local Laws.	Public nuisances ..	3,762	10,001	1	..	12,876	10,897	1,514	..	1,349	21	1	20	
3	..	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	214	4,366	25	..	4,240	3,497	743	4	315	..	..	..	
4	Public Safety Act ..	..	..	4	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total Class VI ..	**3,976**	**14,372**	**26**	..	**17,120**	**14,394**	**2,261**	**4**	**1,665**	**21**	**1**	**20**	
		Grand Total Classes I to VI.	**5,814**	**23,644**	**197**	..	**26,026**	**17,468**	**8,093**	**115**	**3,649**	**3,891**	**442**	**3,520**	

A. B. AWAN,
Inspector-General of Police,
North-West Frontier Province.

STATEMENT B.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1953.

PART I—RETURN OF CASES.

PART II—RETURN OF PERSONS CONCERNED IN CASES.

STATEMENT B.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1953.

Part I—Return of cases.

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending at beginning of year	Cases reported in the year	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5)	Number dismissed without trial	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abondoned. compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 148, 259, 333, 345 and 494 C. P. C.	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in: Discharge or acquital	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in: Conviction	Number pending at close of year	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred, or to be, mistakes of law or fact	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	115 ..	Abetment of non-cognizable offences not committed, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	117 ..	Abetting commissions of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	118, 119 ..	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		CLASS I—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE, PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY, ETC.											
2	121 to 130, 505 ..	Offences against the State ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	137 ..	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225a, 237 to 227.	Offences against public justice	48	532	580	2	11	249	221	97	..	..	..
5	161 to 169, 217 to 229.	Offences by public servants	8	25	33	..	1	7	23	2	..	..	..
6	193 to 209, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deed and disposition of property.	17	295	312	2	10	247	30	23	..	..	..
7	465 to 477a ..	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents and being Government promissory notes, and falsifying accounts.	..	4	4	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
8	264 to 267 ..	Offences relating to weights and measures ..	..	31	31	..	..	3	28	..	..	..	..
9	482 to 488 ..	Making or using false trade marks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	149, 153a to 156, 160.	Rioting unlawful assembly, affray	3	89	92	..	..	3	86	3	..	..	..
		Total ..	**76**	**976**	**1,052**	**4**	**22**	**511**	**388**	**127**	..	..	..
		CLASS II—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.											
11	312 to 316 ..	Causing miscarriage	..	2	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
12	370 ..	Buying or disposing of slaves	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
12a	376 ..	Rape by the husband	2	4	6	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	..
		Total ..	**2**	**7**	**9**	..	..	**3**	**2**	**4**	..	..	..
		CLASS III—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PROPERTY.											
13	384 to 389 ..	Extortion	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
		Total ..	..	2	**2**	..	..	..	..	**2**	..	..	..
		CLASS IV—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSONS.											
14	345 ..	Wrongful confinement	1	10	11	..	..	4	1	6	..	..	..
15	352, 355, 358 ..	Criminal force	36	128	164	2	7	115	32	8	..	..	..
16	334 ..	Hurt or grave or sudden provocation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	323 ..	Voluntarily causing hurt	65	1,011	1,076	55	205	573	136	107	..	..	..
18	374 ..	Compulsory labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	**102**	**1,149**	**1,251**	**57**	**212**	**692**	**169**	**121**	..	..	..

STATEMENT B—concld.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1953—concld.

Part I– Return of cases—concld.

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending at beginning of year	Cases reported in the year	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5)	Number dismissed without trial	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 148, 259, 333, 345 and 449 C. P. C.	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in Discharge or acquittal	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in Conviction	Number pending at close of year	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed	Cases reversed on appeal or revision
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		CLASS V—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.											
19	417 and 418 ..	Cheating	3	33	36	1	8	15	11	1	..	..	..
20	403 to 405 ..	Criminal misappropriation of property ..	6	79	85	1	9	61	4	10	..	..	..
21	426, 427, 434 ..	Mischief (simple)	47	221	268	2	27	179	19	41	..	..	..
		Total ..	**56**	**333**	**389**	**4**	**44**	**255**	**34**	**52**	..	..	..
		Total preceding classification I to V ..	**236**	**2,467**	**2,703**	**65**	**278**	**1,461**	**593**	**306**	..	..	..
		CLASS VI—OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE.											
22	295-a, 298 ..	Offences against religion	..	9	9	..	..	1	..	8	..	..	..
23	490 to 492 ..	Criminal breach of contract of service ..	1	6	7	..	..	1	1	5	..	..	..
24	493 to 498 ..	Offences relating to marriage ..	18	141	159	23	2	73	31	30	..	..	..
25	500 to 502 ..	Defamation	4	21	25	..	..	21	..	4	..	..	..
26	504, 506 to 510 ..	Intimidation, insult and annoyance ..	4	108	112	18	12	55	11	16	..	..	..
27	171 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisance	1	15	16	..	..	5	11	..	..	..	..
28	291-A ..	Keeping a lottery office	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (a), C. P. C./106 Cr. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction ..	..	28	28	..	..	26	2	..	..	..	..
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C./133 Cr.P.C.	Public nuisance	2	31	33	..	3	20	4	6	..	..	..
31	Cases under Chapter XII C.P.C./145 Cr.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property ..	12	216	228	7	..	198	21	2	..	..	..
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, Cr. P. C./448 Cr. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children ..	19	315	334	..	12	208	100	14	..	..	..
32a	Cases under Sections 109/110 Cr. P. C.	..	13	575	588	..	..	451	114	23	..	..	..
		Total ..	**74**	**1,465**	**1,539**	**48**	**29**	**1,059**	**295**	**108**	..	..	..
		Offences under the Special or Local laws not cognizable by the Police ..	190	30,696	30,886	53	752	6,081	23,899	101	..	..	..
		Total of Class VI ..	**264**	**32,161**	**32,425**	**101**	**781**	**7,140**	**24,194**	**209**	..	..	..
		Grand Total ..	**500**	**34,628**	**35,128**	**166**	**1,059**	**8,601**	**24,787**	**515**	..	..	..

A. B. AWAN,
Inspector-General of Police,
North West F[illegible]

STATEMENT B.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1953.

Part II—Return of persons concerned in cases.

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued	Persons against whom process issued: On complaint	Persons against whom process issued: On Magistrates own motion or information from the Police	Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded, or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year	Persons who appeared before the Courts	Persons discharged after appearance with trial	Persons tried: Acquitted or discharged	Persons tried: Convicted	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom processes issued (columns 5 and 6)	Persons under trial at close of the year	Remarks: Number concerned in cases abondoned, compounded or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial	Remarks: Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences	Remarks: Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(a)	14(b)	14(c)
1	115 ..	Abetment of non-cognizable offences not committed, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	117 ..	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	118, 119 ..	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		CLASS I—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE, PUBLIC TRANSQIILLITY, ETC.													
2	121 to 130, 505 ..	Offences against the State ..	3	79	10	..	92	..	23	30	..	30	9	..	..
3	137 ..	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship.	10	9	..	..	19	..	5	13	..	..	1	..	..
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225a, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice ..	52	509	44	..	605	2	277	226	..	93	7	..	..
5	161 to 169, 217 to 229.	Offences by public servants ..	..	16	9	..	25	..	9	14	..	2	..	..	..
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, fraudulent deed and disposition of property.	14	588	12	..	614	3	564	26	..	21	..	..	..
7	465 to 477a ..	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promisory notes, and falsifying accounts.	..	6	..	..	6	..	4	..	..	2	..	..	..
8	264 to 267 ..	Offences relating to weights and measures.	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
9	482 to 488 ..	Making or using false trade marks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	149, 153a to 156, 160.	Rioting unlawful assembly, affray	3	153	72	..	228	..	26	197	..	5	..	..	..
		Total ..	**82**	**1,363**	**147**	..	**1,592**	**5**	**908**	**509**	..	**153**	**17**	..	..
		CLASS II—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.													
11	312 to 316 ..	Causing miscarriage	..	4	..	..	4	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..
12	370 ..	Buying or disposing of slaves	..	..	3	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
12a	376 ..	Rape by the husband	3	..	4	..	7	..	1	3	..	3	..	..	..
		Total ..	3	4	7	..	**14**	..	**7**	**3**	..	**4**	..	..	..
		CLASS III—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PROPERTY.													
13	384 to 389 .	Extortion	..	5	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
		Total ..	..	**5**	..	..	**5**	..	..	..	..	**5**	..	..	..
		CLASS IV—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.													
14	345 ..	Wrongful confinement	2	..	..	..	26	..	17	1	..	8	..	..	..
15	352, 355, 558 ..	Criminal force ..	83	24	..	..	401	5	329	37	..	13	17	..	..
16	334 ..	Hurt or grave or sudden provocation	..	295	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	323 ..	Voluntarily causing hurt	114	..	..	..	2,321	24	1,544	203	..	215	335	..	..
18	374 ..	Compulsory labour ..	..	2,067	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	**199**	**2,386**	**163**	..	**2,748**	**29**	**1,890**	**241**	..	**236**	**352**	..	..

STATEMENT B—concld.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1953—concld.

Part II—Return of persons concerned in cases—concld.

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons concerned in case pending at beginning of the year, namely under trial or against whom process had issued	Persons against whom process issued: On complaint	Persons against whom process issued: On Magistrates own motion or information from the Police	Persons not arrested because they absconded, or evaded, or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year	Persons who appeared before the Courts	Persons discharged after appearance with trial	Persons tried: Acquitted or discharged	Persons tried: Convicted	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom processes issued (columns 5 and 6)	Persons under trial at close of the year	Remarks: Number concerned in cases abondoned, compounded or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped became insane during trial	Remarks: Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences	Remarks: Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(a)	14(b)	14(c)
	CLASS V—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.														
19	417 and 418 ..	Cheating ..	7	33	21	..	61	6	33	12	..	2	8	..	..
20	403 to 404 ..	Criminal misappropriation of property.	9	137	6	..	152	15	107	4	..	19	7	..	..
21	426, 427, 434 ..	Mischief (simple) ..	262	496	59	..	817	11	598	30	..	132	46	..	..
		Total ..	**278**	**666**	**86**	..	**1,030**	**32**	**738**	**46**	..	**153**	**61**	..	..
		Total preceding classification I to V.	**562**	**4,424**	**403**	..	**5,389**	**66**	**3,543**	**799**	..	**551**	**430**	..	..
	CLASS VI—OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE.														
22	295, 298 ..	Offences against religion ..	..	15	.	..	15	..	4	..	..	11	..	..	..
23	490 to 491 ..	Criminal breach of contract of service.	1	22	1	..	24	..	3	2	..	19	..	..	..
24	493 to 498 ..	Offences relating to marriage..	58	258	..	..	316	..	227	30	..	59	..	..	..
25	500 to 502 ..	Defamation ..	7	85	32	..	124	..	70	10	..	38	6	..	..
26	504, 506 to 510 ..	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	5	116	3	..	124	1	99	4	..	20	..	..	..
27	171 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisance ..	4	92	..	..	96	..	46	32	..	3	15	..	..
28	291-a ..	Keeping a lottery office ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (a), C. P. C./106 C.P C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	..	125	..	..	125	..	119	6	..	..	..	..	..
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C./133 Cr. P. C.	Public nuisance ..	5	43	..	..	48	..	25	10	--	9	4	..	..
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C./145 Cr. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	60	567	..	..	627	25	535	63	..	4	..	..	--
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C./448 Cr. P. C.	Maintenanee of wives and children.	19	317	..	..	336	..	210	100	..	14	12	..	..
32a	Cases under Sections 109/110 Cr. P. C.	..	13	573	..	..	588	..	451	114	..	23	..	..	..
		Total ..	**172**	**2,215**	**36**	..	**2,423**	**26**	**1,789**	**371**	..	**200**	**37**	..	..
	Offences under the Special or Local laws not cognizable by the Police.		779	18,096	20,768	..	39,643	4	9,585	28,047	..	217	1,789	..	1
		Total of Class VI ..	**951**	**20,311**	**20,804**	..	**42,066**	**30**	**11,374**	**28,418**	..	**417**	**1,826**	..	1
		Grand Total ..	**1,513**	**24,735**	**21,207**	..	**47,455**	**96**	**14,917**	**29,217**	..	**968**	**2,256**	..	1

A. B. AWAN,
Inspector-General of Police,
North-West Frontier Province.

STATEMENT C.

Property stolen and recovered.

Offence (a)	Number of cases in which property was stolen	Number of cases in which property was recovered	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen	Amount property stolen (b)	Amount of property recovered	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A—Cognizable				Rs.	Rs.		
1. Theft .. (a) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house breaking.	637	106	16.64	2,44,554	24,332	9.94	
(b) In conjunction with receiving stolen property.	100	190	190	20,573	69,696	338.77	
(c) Other thefts ..	1297	460	35.46	2,45,877	48,844	19.86	
2. Robbery .. (a) Dacoity ..	11	5	45 45	48,489	15,542	32.05	
(b) Other robbery ..	79	15	18.98	40,458	5,293	13.08	
3. Crimina breach of trust ..	66	20	30.30	22,614	3,686	16.29	
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by banker, merchant or agent.	61	19	31.14	1,67,124	18,374	10.99	
Total ..	**2,251**	**815**	**36.20**	**7,89,689**	**1,85,767**	**23.52**	
B—Non-cognizable ..							
5. Extortion ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6. Criminal misappropriation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

A. B. AWAN.
Inspector-General of Police,
North-West Frontier Province

STATEMENT D.

Showing strength and cost of Police for the year 1953.

District	Number of Inspectors-General	Number of Deputy Inspectors-General	Number of Superintendents	Number of Assistant Superintendents	Number of Deputy Superintendents	Number of Inspectors	Number of Sub-Inspectors	Number of Assistant sub-Inspectors	Number of Sergeants	Number of Head Constables: Foot	Number of Head Constables: Mounted	Number of Constables: Foot	Number of Constables: Mounted	Total	Total cost payable from Imperial or Provincial Revenue	Total cost payable from other sources other than Imperial and Provincial	Grand total cost (columns 16 and 17	Area in square miles	Population of District	Urban population of District	Number of police stations	Number of outposts	Proportion of police: To area	Proportion of police: To population	Total amount of cognizable crimes investigated	Proportion of cognizable crimes to the Police Force
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
a ..	..	..	1	..	2	2	29	27	..	80	..	697	2	840	..	..	..	3,030	8,56,173	58,320	20	7	1 to 3·60	1 to 1019	3,251	1 to 3·87
war ..	..	..	3	2	4	8	52	34	..	217	1	2,100	10	2,431	..	..	..	1,548	9,03,230	2,53,879	24	6	·63	371	9,167	3·77
n ..	..	..	1	1	1	2	18	23	..	63	..	498	..	607	..	..	..	1,099	5·94,273	48,863	10	5	1·81	979	5,380	8·86
..	..	..	1	1	1	3	19	18	..	70	1	696	6	816	..	..	..	2,693	3,00,682	53,575	12	8	3·30	368	1,505	1·84
n ..	..	..	1	..	2	3	20	21	..	70	1	683	6	807	..	..	..	1,696	3,07,393	36,270	12	3	2·10	380	1,555	1·92
Ismail Khan ..	..	..	1	..	1	2	17	14	..	69	1	651	3	759	..	..	..	3,494	2,90,996	55,543	11	6	4·60	383	996	1·31
F. P. Railway Police ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	2	..	19	..	141	..	169	..	..	..	315	..	..	4	11	1·86	..	..	1·23
tor-General's Office ..	1	1	..	..	1	3	6	..	..	9	..	14	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training School, Hangu ..	..	..	1	..	..	3	6	3	..	51	..	23	..	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
al Investigation Department.	..	..	1	..	3	8	20	1	..	16	..	41	..	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	**1**	**1**	**10**	**4**	**16**	**35**	**192**	**143**	..	**664**	**4**	**5,544**	**27**	**6,641**	..	..	..	**13,875**	**32,52,747**	**5,06,450**	**93**	**46**	**2·08**	**489**	**21,854**	**3·29**
rary Police ..	..	..	2	..	2	7	46	13	..	56	..	304	..	430	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
onal Police ..	..	..	..	..	6	5	65	..	..	316	..	2,093	..	2,485	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	**1**	**1**	**12**	**4**	**24**	**47**	**303**	**156**	..	**1,036**	**4**	**7,941**	**27**	**9,556**	..	..	..	**13,875**	**32,52,747**	**5,06,450**	**93**	**46**	**2·08**	**489**	**21,854**	**3·29**

A. B. AWAN,
Inspector-General of Police

STATEMENT E.

Return showing equipment, descriptive and general internal management of the force for 1953.

Province	District	Total strength: Sanctioned: Officers	Total strength: Sanctioned: Men	Total strength: Actuals: Officers	Total strength: Actuals: Men	Armament of the force: Number of rifles	Armament of the force: Number of smooth bores	Armament of the force: Number of revolvers	Punishments: Dismissed: Officers	Punishments: Dismissed: Men	Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal: Officers	Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal: Men	Punishment judicially by a Magistrate or Session Courts: Under Police Act: Officers	Under Police Act: Men	Under Sections 330, 331, 348 Pakistan Penal Code: Officers	Under Sections 330, 331, 348 Pakistan Penal Code: Men	Under Chapter IX of Pakistan Penal Code: Officers	Under Chapter IX of Pakistan Penal Code: Men	Other offences: Officers	Other offences: Men
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
North-West Frontier Province	Hazara ..	58	779	58	772	214	344	53	..	16	7	65	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Peshawar ..	94	2,328	94	2,312	1,033	1,318	107	2	35	3	226	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	10
	Mardan ..	43	561	43	560	239	218	45	..	14	3	32	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kohat ..	40	773	40	773	281	363	43	..	7	..	34	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bannu ..	44	760	44	760	404	415	43	..	5	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Dera Ismail Khan ..	33	724	33	720	218	356	34	..	7	1	32	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	N.-W. F. P. Railway Police.	8	160	8	160	..	81	11	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Inspector-General's Office.	9	23	9	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Police Training School, Hangu.	12	74	12	74	110	24	22	..	2	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Criminal Investigation Department.	29	57	29	57	..	..	16	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	**370**	**6,239**	**370**	**6,211**	**2,499**	**3,119**	**374**	**2**	**88**	**15**	**428**	..	**13**	..	..	..	..	..	**12**
	Additional Police ..	70	2,409	69	2,394	2,421	..	89	1	12	2	123	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	**440**	**8,848**	**439**	**8,605**	4,920	3,119	463	3	100	17	551	..	**13**	..	..	..	..	..	**12**

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STATEMENT E—concld.

Return showing equipment, descriptive and general internal management of the force for 1953—concld.

Province	District	Rewards during the year: By promotion	Rewards during the year: By khillats, presents, good conduct stripes or money rewards	Education: Number of police who can read and write: Officers	Education: Men	Number of Constables: Number enlisted during the year	Of one year and under three years' service	Of three years and under ten years' service	Of ten years and under 17 years' service	Of 17 years' service and over	Number who have left the force during the year: On pension and gratuity	By resignation, without pension or gratuity	By dismissal	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns	By desertion	By death	Percentage on total actual strength of: Admission into hospital	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness	Deaths
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
North-West Frontier Province	Hazara ..	..	Rs. a. p. 1,092 0 0 (Men 84)	58	386	43	164	313	97	86	24	5	16	23	..	4	53·13	·97	·48
	Peshawar ..	..	6,825 0 0 (Men 309)	90	1,095	217	527	567	750	389	68	31	37	53	10	8	26·97	1·11	·33
	Mardan ..	..	1,074 0 0 (Men 146)	43	295	52	114	217	99	129	12	8	14	9	2	..	37·81	·75	..
	Kohat ..	..	465 0 0 (Men 55)	40	288	32	104	235	140	262	17	3	7	34	1	2	58·67	1·73	·24
	Bannu ..	..	3,591 0 0 (Men 157)	44	294	42	87	251	211	171	13	7	5	7	..	3	50·12	·36	·37
	Dera Ismail Khan ..	..	1,694 0 0 (Men 234)	33	254	29	51	250	200	185	16	9	7	1	..	5	61·35	1·22	·66
	N.-W. F. P. Railway Police.	..	170 0 0 (Men 22)	8	50	..	..	40	45	72	7	..	2	..	..	..	16·07	·33	..
	Inspector-General's Office.	..	1,000 0 0 (Men 49)	9	17	2	7	4	9	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Police Training School, Hangu.	..	1,190 0 0 (Men 104)	12	43	2	2	13	3	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	24·41	·42	..
	Criminal Investigation Department.	..	1,452 0 0 (Men 89)	29	55	2	18	56	46	73	4	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Total ..	..	**18,553 0 0 (Men 1,249)**	**366**	**277**	**421**	**1,074**	**1,946**	**1,600**	**1,382**	**161**	**64**	**90**	**127**	**13**	**23**	**40·69**	**1·01**	**·34**
	Additional Police ..	--	1,917 0 0 (Men 500)	44	267	183	232	1,073	592	13	1	89	13	41	2	9	31·13	·85	·36
	Grand Total ..	..	**20,470 0 0 (Men 1,749)**	**410**	**3,044**	**604**	**1,306**	**3,019**	**2,192**	**1,395**	**162**	**153**	**103**	**168**	**15**	**32**	**·39·09**	**·96**	**·35**

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A. B. AWAN,
Inspector-General of Police.